

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No." must be in the advertisement. Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVE for the Nagpur Forest Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India, India terms cash security 2,000 to 3,000 required. Apply SOLAR ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 91, Fort Street, Bombay.

WANTED—Experienced INSURANCE CLERK with knowledge of Accident business, must know North India and 1923. Apply: MATHURAS AND CO., 10, York Building, Hornby Road.

WANTED AT ONCE—300 Persons (either sex) who can work two hours weekly in spare time at their own house. Income Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 monthly. For particulars send a stamped application to: SHAIKH AND CO., Agre.

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, The Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burtia, 15, Burt Street, Rangon.

WANTED—Qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON of any recognised University, (D.P.H. preferred) as Health Officer on one year's probation and pay Rs. 200-10-200. Apply up to 22nd April, 1924 to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, stating age, present and past services and Sanitary training.

WANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT for Deccan and also for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An ASSISTANT, who must be keen on Scouting to the Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Council, salary Rs. 150-10-200. Must be able to keep accounts and help edit a Headquarters Gazette. A Scoutmaster preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 1st May, 1924. A. C. MILLER, Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Hymanjee Jejeebhoy Road, Poona.

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Madrasa Mohammedia, Randeria High School, Rangon, a GRADUATE with a knowledge of Urdu, Persian or Gujarati. Preference will be given to a man of experience. Salary Rs. 200 plus Rs. 80 Superannuation allowance. Application stating age, and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 25th of April, 1924. The SECRETARY, M. M. Randeria High School, No. 14, 25th Street, S.S.J. Masjid Office, Rangon.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—Wanted in July next, a well-qualified PROFESSOR of COMMERCE, having the B.Com. or equivalent degree, with teaching experience. A knowledge of Economics, Economic and Commercial Geography and Commercial Law essential. Commencing salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, stating full particulars regarding age, qualifications and experience.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS. Only experienced need apply. THE SREEKANDA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).

WANTED—An Honest, energetic and experienced COMPOUNDER to attend Free Dispensary for three hours from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Apply personally to DIPCHAND DAUDOMAL, Fetechand Rowal-das old Building, Barbhui Mohola.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE by Conscientious and hard-working L.L.B. PLEADER in or outside Bombay. Government or State service preferred. Genuine case of help. Inform Box No. 183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AN S.L.C. reappeared, having experience in business and correspondence wanted to be AGENT or CLERK in a big firm or department. Apply sharp with terms to: SHAHJAHAN, Deputy Mosque, Tajganj, Agre.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET for high class houses.

TO LET—LARGE FLAT, 2nd floor, cheap, late coloured building, suitable for office or residence, opposite two elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaon Back Road.

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer Blocks on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 2.

TO LET—A Decent BUNGALOW with compound at Kuria Hill Road, Spacious enough for a large family. Apply ALBERDIN CHANDRAN, Mandevi Kuliwada, Shaikhbhai Building, Bombay.

TO LET—A beautiful house with garden, water laid on, next to the Salgaonkar Railway Station and Cur Road, four miles from Solon Hill. It is a place for those who love Quiet and Solitude. For terms: Apply to—RAI BAHADUR, L. PANNA LAL, Amballa City.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL"

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway. Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

Phone 272.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel. Finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseille.

MONTE CARLO

HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL

CENTRAL HEATING.

Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.

GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglione.

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as Heavy type Gear Lathes, Planing, Slotting and Shaping Machines, Universal Milling Machines, Pillars Drilling and Radial Drilling Machines, Cutter Grinders, Furnace Fans, Oil Engines, etc., at very reduced rates. Apply sharp: Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

C. MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.

Tel. No. 415.

A. W.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO. LTD.,

Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 1989.

Agents for Punjab, Delhi, U.P. and N.W.F. Provinces.

Messrs. BHANAMAL GULZARIMAL,

Chauri Bazaar, Delhi.

ON VIEW—G. E. CHATESFIELD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., valuable furniture, old blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano by Shiedmayer & Co., of the whole bungalow will be sold by Messrs. Bennett & Co., at Pawan Road, from Mount Pleasant Road on SATURDAY the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HENNA (MENHDHI)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.

AUCTION SALE—On SUNDAY, the 13th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 19, Colaba Chambers, Middle Colaba, valuable dining, drawing bedrooms and office furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Roll top table, Solid ice chest, white enamelled beds glass, crockery, plated ware, carpets, etc., etc., the property of G.F. Long, Esq., of Royal Indian Marine and others. Auctioneers BYREN & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Photographers and Engraving Specialists, expert supervision, solid trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A HARD WASTE or Cop Bottom Waste Braker Machine of six Cylinders, Platt Brothers' Make, is to be sold. Offers are invited. If desired the Machine can be seen in the NARSINGGIJI MILL, Station Road, Sholapur.

PREMCHAND VADILAL, Acting Manager, The Narsingji Mill Co., Sholapur.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion -- Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion -- Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion -- Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion -- Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

A 2ND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER by the Japur Municipality to take charge of the Pumping Machinery of the Water Works. Preference will be given to those who have passed I.M.E. of the technical institute, Bombay, or those who have completed the workshop course of the College of Engineering, Poona and who have thorough experience of the Worthington Pumping Machinery. Candidates should submit their applications on or before the 30th instant with copies of testimonials stating educational qualifications, age, caste, and languages known, Pay according to qualifications commencing from Rs. 70 to 100 p.m. rising to Rs. 125 p.m.

N. P. DESAI, President.

7th April, 1924.

C19410

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Tamba Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th April from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erison and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF MANNARGUDI, TANJORE DISTRICT.

Re. Suit No. 186 of 1924.
Minor Renganatha by Ransachariar next friend Plaintiff.
M. S. Ramenachariar Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Plaintiff above named has lodged a Suit in the above Court on above named day by above named defendant Ramanachariar. The suit is posted for EIGHTH APRIL, 1924, for hearing.

A. D. GOPAL AIYENGAR,

Plaintiff's Pleader.

R10232

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MARHOMEDBAI ESSUE, BHAI JARIWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chawpatti at the time of his death.

Bar MEHRUNISSA, widow of Mahomedbhai Essuebhai Jariwalla, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mugli-sara, Surat.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MAJ L1000, Knight, Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

Messrs. RELE AND CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. EBRAHIM MAHOMEDALLY, of Bombay, Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 38, Shiloh Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sheikh Menon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the Office of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Revenue under Old Nos. 390, New Survey No. 238, Old Survey No. 1801, New Survey No. 1846 and Cadastral No. 1029 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Revenue under C Ward No. 107, Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 107, Street Nos. 21-23 and bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the East by Sweetser's passage, on or towards the West by Sheikh Menon Street, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Noormohamed and Khoja Soomro and on or towards the South by the public passage and the vacant ground belonging to the Estate of Mahomed Mucaba alias Dada Mucaba.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1924.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

C 19421

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 25132.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CARVED AND PLAIN SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT WIMBRIDGE AND OTHERS GERMAN MAKE, COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY CUTLERY PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 13th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 18, Colaba Chambers, Middle Colaba, valuable dining, drawing bedrooms and office furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Roll top table, Solid ice chest, white enamelled beds glass, crockery, plated ware, carpets, etc., etc., the property of G.F. Long, Esq., of Royal Indian Marine and others. Auctioneers BYREN & CO.

Property of a European gentleman and others has been brought for auction at the above address.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 20321.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 12TH APRIL, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2 Pulton Road, near J. J. School of Arts, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, solid teakwood full screen, dumbwaiters and crockery stand, rich drawing room carpets, tapestry lined drawing room suite, English armchairs, silver cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, ice box, gramophone, cabinet, writing table, tapestry lined silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed cottage piano by the Schenck, mahogany bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain armchairs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand table, hatstand, cane furniture, must safe, grandfather wall clock, etc., etc.

The property of A. E. Lambourne, Esq. The above is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2 Pulton Road, near J. J. School of Arts, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, solid teakwood full screen, dumbwaiters and crockery stand, rich drawing room carpets, tapestry lined drawing room suite, English armchairs, silver cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, ice box, gramophone, cabinet, writing table, tapestry lined silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed cottage piano by the Schenck, mahogany bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain armchairs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand table, hatstand, cane furniture, must safe, grandfather wall clock, etc., etc.

The property of A. E. Lambourne, Esq. The above is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror, door, almirahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the Income Tax Officer, "C" Ward, First Section, Bombay and on account and at the risk of the following defaulters:—

1. Mr. Gulam Hussein Mulla Dosaji:— 40 bales of rivets.

11 bales of rivets and one machine.

2. Mr. Ebrahim Nanabhai:— 33 glass pieces.

3. Mr. Adami:— 12 Motor Rubber Tyres.

By the order of the Income Tax Officer, "C" Ward, First Section, Bombay and on account and at the risk of the following defaulters:—

1. Mr. Gulam Hussein Mulla Dosaji:— 40 bales of rivets.

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3. Mr. Adami:— 12 Motor Rubber Tyres.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT (1) MIRCHI MARKET LANE AND JANJAL STREET (2) NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the surviving Transferees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Piran Miya Hasan Miya and Hababai wife of the said Piran Miya Hasan Miya and pursuant to the power of sale given to the Transferees under the Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated the 1st day of August, 1922, and made between Dossabhai Kustomji Omrigar of the first part, the said Piran Miya Hasan Miya and Hababai, wife of the said Piran Miya Hasan Miya of the second part, and the Transferees of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the following immovable properties situated at THURSDAY, the 17th day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. The property firstly described hereunder will be sold free from encumbrances. The property secondly described hereunder shall be sold, unless otherwise notified, subject to the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 15th day of May, 1917 in favour of Messrs. Pragni Mohji and others the Trustees of the Tejpal Jethabhai and Chembhai Peraj Mandvi Lohana Bal-Asram.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fardandi land containing by admeasurement 22 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1948 and Cadastral No. 1090 together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 524 Street Nos. 57-59 and 61 and which all premises are situate at Mirchi Market Lane and Janjker Street and which premises are situate in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Nensey Piroo, on or towards the North by Public Road, on or towards the West by Public Road, and Chawl of Mangaldas Nathobhai and on or towards the South by the house of Pandu Dandi.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 273 sq. yds. or thereabouts, found on actual measurement to contain only 192 sq. yds. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 186, New Survey No. 693 Old Survey No. 861 and New Survey No. 2016 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 311 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Public Road, on or towards the East by the house of Kasai Mohola Musjid, on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street. For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the surviving Transferees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAON OPPOSITE THE PARTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Mr. Piroshaw Framji Pavri and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th March, 1922, and made between Santaram Bakrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Dada-bhai Baria and others of the other part and in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd February, 1920, and made between the said Santaram Bakrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Piroshaw Framji Pavri and his wife Pirobhai of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th August 1920, and made between the said Santaram Bakrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Piroshaw Framji Pavri and his wife Pirobhai of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th August 1920, and made between the said Santaram Bakrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Piroshaw Framji Pavri and his wife Pirobhai of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th August 1920

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Room the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the office concerned

1 case snags Buttons size O 1 and 2.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

1 case Allocks Porous Plasters and Zeplo tooth Powder.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyre Victoria.

1 second hand rubber tyre Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyre Landulet.

1 Arab horse strong and speedy in harness.

1 Water horse in saddle and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 13th April, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Old Government House, compound, very valuable and handsome furniture, including household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, tea, coffee, and drawing room furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, cases, ornaments, Electric fan, lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand basins, cloth, stand, benches, cane furniture, ice box, stove, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. Turkid.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Road from Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome furniture, including household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, tea, coffee, and drawing room furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, cases, ornaments, Electric fan, lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand basins, cloth, stand, benches, cane furniture, ice box, stove, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. E. Chatfield, C.I.P., I.C.S. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

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AMUSEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!

"DRIFTING"

7 Reels—Featuring

PRISCILLA DEAN

Many coloured Chinese lanterns, the blue haze of bamboo-pipe smoke, the rush of the night wind out of the Yellow Sea, swinging cafe doors, ribald jests of drunken sailors, bright-eyed little Chinese girls, the flash of a ship officer's gold braid, the blare of jazz music, tinkle of wine glasses and sparkle of women's laughter, that is Shanghai, the romantic, mysterious, romance-laden port of the Strange East as it is glimpsed in

International News in the Programme

To-Night at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

Bombay's Big Bill

THE "Treasure OF Kalyan"

To-Night at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

Bids Farewell

To the Thousands of Patrons OF THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Phone 40106.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his great masterpiece

"ROBIN HOOD"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"MARY'S ANKLE"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In

"PAYDAY"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"ROMEO and JULIET"

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Humam Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 901 BALES SCIND AMERICAN COTTON HIGH CLASS STAPLED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Agents, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 11th April 1924 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Seewee on Juhu No. "XN" on account of the insurance office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water ex. s.s. "Sabarmati".

EX. S. S. "SABARMATI"

901 Bales Scind American Cotton (High Class Stapled) shipped by the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 156 BALES SCIND AMERICAN COTTON (HIGH CLASS STAPLED).

Under instructions from Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 11th April 1924 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Seewee on Juhu No. "XN" on account of the insurance office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water ex. s.s. "Sabarmati".

156 Bales Scind American Cotton (High Class Stapled) belonging to the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY

Commences the glorious

Goldwyn Drama

in 8 Reels—with an all star cast

OLD NEST

It is of the Mother, the Father and the Children—the Trinity of that same plot a hundred million Americans are playing.

Starting TO-MORROW Saturday

at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK

Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture again a week more. Don't miss to see it.

Kohinoor Super Photo-play

"GULBAKAVI"

Daily—5, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday extra Show at 5p.m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-Morrow DO NOT FAIL TO SEE "Samudra Manthan"

Produced by the Saurashtra

Kinematograph Co. of Rajkot.

AT YOUR CINEMA

THE NOVELY

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

Presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Star Films Ltd's.

Latest Masterpiece

VIJAYA

A masterly picturisation of an

ancient Sanskrit drama—Full of

thrills and gripping situations—

with gorgeous settings and

beautiful scenic effects.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

RATES—TIME AS USUAL.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 10.

S S Chakraborty, Annapur, Rangon.

S S Lancia, Britten, New York.

S S Benta, Genoa, Trieste.

DEPARTURE.

April 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

S S Lima Maru, Edigerwar, Kobe.

S S Varsova, Oliver, Bureli.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer Inkuia for Hamburg.

Steamer British Holly for Mahomrah.

Steamer Jelafor for Calcutta.

S S Chakraborty—The B I S N. Company's steamer Chakraborty, 3600 tons, Captain J. A. B. Benta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangon, with a general cargo.

S S Lancia—The American Tourist steamer Lancia, 1129 tons, Captain E. T. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with the 700 American tourists.

S S Lima Maru—The N Y K. steamer Lima Maru, 4250 tons, Captain J. B. Edigerwar, will sail today from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova—The B I S N. Company's steamer Varsova, 1857 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, will sail today from harbour for Bureli, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, April 10.

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Malwa, 5884, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.

3 Lima Maru, 4257, Java, 15-4, N Y Kaisha.

4 Inkuia 3250, Kichi N. E. L. Edwards Ltd.

5 Alipora 3271, Japan, 9-4, M. M. & Co.

6 Hanpara 3009, N. E. N. F. M. M. & Co.

7 Chau Maclever 3021, Calcutt 17-4, J. F. & Co.

8 Matania 3536, Antwerp, 18-4, T. M. & Co.

11 Andria 4017, Colombo, 14-4, B. D. Sassoon and Co.

12 City of Calcutta, 4002, Karachi 12-4, K N Co. and Co.

13 Genova 4207, Genova, 15-4, M. Italiana.

17 Izabirap 2561, Marseilles 22-4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, 12-4, O. S. Kaisha.

2 City of Karachi, 3371, Kichi, 11-4, K N Co. and Co.

3 Barkura, 1903, Bureli, 9-4, M. M. & Co.

4 Varsova 1957, Bureli, 11-4, M. M. & Co.

5 Ganton 29

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MONTAGU'S REPORT

LONDON, March 19.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 12th inst. amounted to £128,274,905 as compared with £126,274,745 on the previous Wednesday.

A substantial amount of gold came on offer this week, and enquiry on India and Continental accounts absorbed a moderate proportion. Gold valued at \$6,500,000 has arrived in New York from France.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of February 1924 were as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Netherlands	7,900	257,637
Belgium	—	31,590
Switzerland	—	33,884
Egypt	8,325	300,000
West Africa	97,883	5,770
United States of America	314	5,399,267
Central America and West Indies	—	115
Rhodesia	210,193	—
Transvaal	2,964,782	—
British India	—	1,048,277
Straits Settlements	—	35,895
Australia	1,062	—
Other Countries	2,672	22,756
Total	43,393,246	47,136,899

The "Times of India" announces that a statement of the Hon. Finance Member in the Legislative Assembly indicates that the nickel 8 anna piece is to be withdrawn from circulation, as it has been found to be a coin not in favour with public.

SILVER.

Silver has been a quiet and featureless market during the week under review. Sales on China account on the 13th inst. caused a fall of 3 1/16d. in the price to 33 1/16d. and 33 1/16d. for cash and forward delivery respectively, but since that date the cash quotation varied only between 33 1/16d. and 33 1/16d. whilst forward silver remained unchanged at 33 5/16d.

The North China Herald recently published the following with regard to the Chinese Customs Returns:

The Maritime Customs revenue for 1923 totalled Rs. 63,378,000, which at the average exchange of 3s. 5 1/2d. equals £11,025,100. It will be noted that, although the effective five per cent. import tariff was being enforced for practically the whole year, the revenue increased by only Rs. 7,44,000 on the previous record collection of 1922, while as a result of the drop in the average exchange from 3s. 9d. in 1922 to 3s. 5 1/2d. in 1923, the gold equivalent of 1923 collection was £37,560 more than the collection in 1922. All ports show increases except Hankow. The revenue of the Native Customs under the Inspector-General amounted to Rs. 4,680,000, equivalent to £279,330, an increase of Rs. 1,62,000 as compared with 1922.

Mr. W. R. Timms of the Dominion Department of Mines, Ottawa, has written in a recent article that developments during the past year in South Lorraine, in Cobalt, and in Goggin, Ontario, in the Mayo District, Yukon, and in Stewart and Sloan districts, British Columbia, have been such that the prospects for an increased production of silver are most encouraging.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees) Feb. 29 Mar. 7 Mar. 15
Notes in circulation 18619 18555 18541
Silver coin and bullion
In India 8634 7970 7956
Out of India 2232 2232 2232
Gold coin and bullion
In India 2232 2232 2232
Out of India 2232 2232 2232
Securities (Indian Government) 5753 5753 5753
Securities (British Government) 1400 1400 1400
Bills of Exchange 1200 1200 1200
No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 15th inst.

The stock in Shanghai on the 15th inst., consisted of about 25,000 ounces in specie, 45,000,000 dollars, and 2,000 silver bars as compared with 27,500,000 in specie, 42,500,000 dollars, and 225 silver bars on the 8th inst.

Quotations:—
March 13th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 14th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 15th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 16th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 17th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 18th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 19th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 20th 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 21st 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, March 22nd 33 7/16d. cash 33 1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 36 5/8d. 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SPORTING NEWS.

ASA KHAN HOCKEY.

AJMERE WIN EASILY.

HARBOUR SCORES 7 OUT OF 15 GOALS.

The first appearance of the B. B. and C. I. Hockey team from Ajmere produced some excellent hockey on Thursday when they beat the Byculla, Y. M. C. A. by fifteen goals to nil, which constitutes an excellent record. The team was coached by the Hon. Mr. J. L. C. Recreation Club. The Ajmere did not appear in full strength, Grant, their only back being absent, and the Byculla's young men missed. P. Holbrook, the Byculla's leading player, played outside left and Mannings late of the R. A. I. guides the half time. In the game, the Byculla's young men absolutely collapsed against the Ajmere combination and were completely beaten by their manner of play. The pasting-back game which is the specialty of teams from the north of India is so rarely or practically never seen in Bombay that the local players were at a loss to gauge the movements of the visiting forwards. Four goals one after another were scored within five minutes of the restart and Harbours, the Ajmere centre-forward, S. Nelson followed up with two more in another five minutes. Harbours, netted the seventh goal six minutes before the half time. The Ajmere team played the half time in a play in both periods which was confined to the Y. M. C. A. twenty-five is all the description that yesterday's game required. The team scored six goals in the first half and the rest of the game was a mere formality. The team scored its seventh goal while there were ten minutes for the final whistle. The two ex-trainers then added one each. The second half was a mere formality. The Ajmere was lower the quietest. Mahon worked his way right up to the goal line from where he advanced towards the mark and when a pretty reverse stroke. Their victory against the Young Men was after all not their best performance as they were badly beaten by the Y. M. C. A. P. Patel on Saturday they will get a specimen of local talent and until then it is not wise to definitely pronounce any verdict on their standard of play.

The teams.—Ajmere: Another, O. Nelson, Saunders, McNamee, Manning and J. L. C. Recreation Club. Harbours: S. Nelson and Boleau, Y. M. C. A.—Sterling, Joseph, and Sampson. Blake, Haffiz and Sher, Jodai, Kane, Wells, Neville and Aziz. Referee: Messrs. James and Nagorewalla. Goal: O. Nelson.

TO-DAY AT 5.30. Customs vs. Poma Rifles (Re-play). Referee: Major Cockshott and Mr. Kapadia. Speculations are rife as to the chances each team and any one of the opinion that the Customs who should have won but for the goal last time will prove victorious. We must not however forget that before the Poma team had the Customs had put in two goals but the visitors played quite a different game in the second period. If the Poma team were to win, it would be a surprise. The Customs will survive the contest. The selection of umpires has not been satisfactory as we are sure Major Cockshott who used to be an excellent referee in his younger days is too slow and will miss much when two clever teams like the Customs and Poma Rifles are playing.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BYCULLA HOCKEY CLUB (D) BEAT B. E. S. (B) 4-0. Two more matches were played off on Wednesday afternoon on the Coopers ground in connection with the second round of the Elton Hockey Tournament.

First game between the second string of the B. E. S. and Byculla Hockey Club proved to be evenly contested. Byculla H. C. played with 10 men. After some up and down play just before the half time the Byculla H. C. got through the B. E. S. defence and sent a pass to Dent who beat Binyan with a pretty shot. Play in the second half began on equal terms. The B. E. S. forwards did some stout running and tried hard to equalise but were unable to pass the Byculla H. C. backs who proved rather stumbling blocks to them.

BYCULLA HOCKEY CLUB.—Whitaker, Doyle, Turner, Dent, Bowell, Stowell, Shaw, Barnett, Cooper and Jodai. B. E. S.—Binyan, Shaw, Sinclair, Bess, Aronson, Cavell, Snelling, Gilder, Earl, Faney and Armstrong.

AN EXCITING GAME. MAZAGON SPORTING CLUB (5) BEAT JEWISH ATHLETIC CLUB (5).

A dashy game was the result of the meeting between the Mazagon Sporting Club and Jewish Athletic Club, when the former team won by 5 goals to 1. After a very exciting and keen struggle, the initial half of the game was a race to the field and was won by Mazagon. The Jewish Athletic Club were relieved with a nice hit up field. After 15 minutes of play, Mazagon's half and dodged Mazagon's and shot an open goal. Soon after this the Mazagon's S. C. were on the offensive and Napoleon their right outer equalised from a neat pass by Alphonso. The same player scored another excellent flying David. No chance of saving. Napoleon played a great game at outside right. His hitting and centering being at times perfect. Just at the close of the first half J. D'Souza scored the third goal.

The Jewish A. C. forwards showed improvement at the start of the second half, but they could not beat J. P. D'Souza, the goalkeeper, who did well between the sticks. Jack, their brilliant centre half helped the defence to a great extent and effected many good clearances from his own circle when things looked particularly dangerous. Jewish were now a beaten side and Napoleon succeeded in scoring one more goal and D. Alphonso the 5th goal.

MAZAGON SPORTING CLUB.—J. P. D'Souza, Britto, Mascarenhas, J. Fernandes, John Fernandes, W. D'Souza, Napoleon Bonaparte, P. D'Souza, D. Alphonso, J. D'Souza and Lawrence.

JEWISH ATHLETIC CLUB.—E. David, Nathan, Moses, Jacob, Jack, Daniel, A. Isaac, Edward, J. Isaac, Ellis and Jodai. Today's (Friday) game at 5.30 p.m. sharp on the Coopers Ground.—"Times Hockey Club" vs. "Callina Catholic Association."

KARACHI RACES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 10. THE QUETTA HURDLES, Distance 2 miles over 8 furlongs. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions and all Ponies.

Mr. A. Templeman's O C Honeymoon 12.7 Harroway. Captain R. Forbes Pearson's, PAS SEUL 10.13. Owner. Betting: 3 to 1 on O C Honeymoon, 5-2 against Pas Seul. Total paid Rs. 8 for win.

THE STEWARDS HANDICAP, Distance 3 Furlongs. Mr. Mian's MUSTANA 8.0 Bahajan 1.1

Mr. Fazal Pira's MASTER MALIK 7.9 Ghulam Muhammad. Mr. Jaffer Sajani's JUBILEE 9.6 Bahajan 1.1. Mr. Hassan Sajani's LUXMI 10.11 Bahajan 1.1. Betting: Even money against Mustana, 6 to 1 against Jubilee, sixes others. Total paid Rs. 8 for win and Rs. 7 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE PADDOCK PLATE, Distance 7 furlongs. Mr. S. C. Woodward's SANDOOLA 10.2 Mr. S. C. Woodward's Major H. L. XMI 10.11 Mr. S. C. Woodward's D. W. Balfour 10.11 Mr. H. R. W. Wood's KEEN LEAGUER 7.7 Mr. S. C. Woodward's WALLY 8.10 J. Tynon.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sandoola, 5 to 2 against Spring Music, 6 to 1 against Keen Leaguer, 10 to 1 on Wally. Total paid Rs. 5, money back on Sandoola and Rs. 7 on Spring Music and Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

THE CLINTON HANDICAP, Distance 1 mile. Mrs. G. P. Knott's CHUNGIZ 7.6 D. W. Balfour. Mr. G. P. Knott's NIMBLE 8.8 Harroway. Messrs. H. Contractor and Hassanali's.

HONEYMONEY 9.7 Audas. Mr. D. S. Mehta's DIAMOND 8.1 Bahajan 1.1 Betting: 2 to 1 against Changiz, 3 to 2 against Honey-money, 3 to 1 against Nicholas, 5 to 1 against Jermian, sixes Nimble, Diamond sevenes Spark, eights Orator. Total paid Rs. 7 for win and Rs. 6, Rs. 11 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE GHIZRI HANDICAP, Distance 1 mile. Mr. A. B. Shroff's OLD CHRIS 9.11 Pur-bosching. Mrs. Osborne Carey's LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS 7.7 D. W. Balfour. Mr. S. C. Woodward's TWO GATES 8.13. Buckley.

Mr. W. King's TOOTHIE 8.1 Audas. Betting: 6 to 4 on Old Chris, 3 to 2 against Limehouse Lights, four Two Gates, twelve others. Total paid Rs. 8 for win.

THE SIND PLATE, Distance 6 furlongs. Mr. Abdul Karim Reza's FALADA 8.2. Mr. A. H. Suleman's SINAN 9.7 Buckley. Mr. Abdul Karim Reza's FALADA 8.2. Mr. G. P. Knott's NIMBLE 8.8 Harroway. Betting: Even money against Falada, 3 to 1 against Sir Visto, sixes Sinan, Hero and Boshad, twelves others.

Total paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 7, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE MEDINA HANDICAP, Distance 7 furlongs. Captain McArthur's PERCEPTION 10.7 Harroway. Major H. Bruce's TODDY 7.6 J. Tynon. 2. Thakur Chandra Prasad's KISSOKE 10.4 Pur-bosching.

Mr. Ahmad Khan's CREBO 7.12 Jones. 1. Total paid Rs. 10 for win and Rs. 7 and Rs. 18 for places.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, April 9.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—The first division:—

West Bromwich one, Middlesbrough one. Newcastle two, Birmingham one. The following is the result of the Scottish Cup Semi-final replay played at Dundee:—

Albion one, Aberdeen nil. Friendly match resulted as follows:—The Army beat the Navy at Aldershot by four goals to nil. The following is the result of the Rugby Football match played to-day:—

Plymouth eleven, Cardiff eleven. —Reuter.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, April 9.

New York.—By defeating Reti in the sixteenth round of the Chess Tournament Doctor Lasker has drawn well into the leading position. —Reuter.

New York.—By defeating Yates, Doctor Lasker now holds the commanding lead of the game, and is half over Capablanca, each having only five games to play. —Reuter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ROBBING A LADY.

Inspector Klien placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday one Hummat (22) for robbing a lady on Esplanade Road.

The facts for the prosecution are that at about 11.30 a.m. on the 9th inst. Miss Florence Wray was proceeding in a motor car from Hornby Road towards Colaba and when just opposite Treacher & Co. she missed her bag containing Rs. 100. A Parsi gentleman passing by saw the accused running with the bag and picked up the purs which was placed on the seat next to Mrs. Wray. The witness issued an alarm and Inspector Klien pressed for a deterrent punishment as robbing ladies was becoming very common. To enable the Police to make enquiries regarding the accused's previous convictions the case was postponed to the 18th inst.

HIS FIRST OFFENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Babu Ishara was charged with having stolen twenty-five khaki suits belonging to Messrs. Bhattacharya, Kanga and Giridhar, Solicitors came up for hearing yesterday. The case for the prosecution was that some three months ago Messrs. Bhattacharya, Kanga and Giridhar found twenty-five khaki suits missing from their office and that about the same time Babu Ishara, Havildar, had also disappeared. The case by Deputy Inspector Green now instituted was a result of the enquiries conducted by the Police. The accused confessed to having stolen the articles and mortgaged them with seven Marwaris. As this was the first offence of the accused, His Worship bound him over for a year in the sum of Rs. 1000.

PARTIES COME TO TERMS IN COURT.

The Esplanade Police Court was kept lively when the case in which Mr. Mustajim Edilji Kharas, complainant, charged Mr. Dhanraj Dhanraj Mistry with wrongfully entering his compound and abusing him was proceeded with before Mr. H. P. Dastur. The complainant stated that on the 22nd inst. he complained to the police that his compound of his house and demanded Rs. 45 as being the sum owed to him. The complainant denied any dues and referred the accused to the small court to settle his grievance. If any. Even after repeated requests on his part, the accused persisted in remaining inside the compound and abusing him. The court expressed regret for the incident and stated that it was not his desire to make any vile reference to the death of his son.

POWAI-THANA ROAD.

UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when a letter regarding the unauthorized expenditure on the Powai-Thana Road was considered by the Corporation. It was stated that eminent doctors in the West had come to the opinion that there was no danger arising in the neighbourhood.

Mr. J. B. Dadaachani wanted to move an adjournment of the house to discuss an invitation given to the members to be present at a tree planting ceremony by Lord and Lady Willington in the Wiltington Green near the road. He wanted to know whether the funds were supplied by the Corporation or the Commissioner. For want of a second vote the motion fell to the ground.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Peshwa Dajibhai Lakdawalla stating that he had learnt that the Corporation had resolved to lease the Chowpatty foreland from Government, that in that connection he would suggest that the land belonging to the Bombay Gymkhana standing on the Chowpatty sands should be removed as it was an eyesore and a blot on "Natural Scenery" and that the Gymkhana could easily rent the ground floor of one of the buildings opposite the sea-face for their purpose, he added that a clause for the removal of the boat-house might be inserted in the proposed lease.

Mr. Bahadur A. R. Rai moved that the letter be recorded, and Mr. R. S. Asvale seconded the proposition was agreed to.

NEW TELEPHONE MOUTHPIECES. The Corporation had before them a letter from Mr. H. K. Seth forwarding a copy appearing in "The Times of India" from Dr. W. N. Nubian criticising the newly-provided mouthpieces of the Telephone and stated that one could not imagine a more efficient instrument of the microscopic organisms than the average public or private telephone instrument situated as it usually was in a dark corner in the moist air of the warm Bombay climate. He suggested that the machine should at once be discontinued if it was found harmful to the public health.

Dr. Mistry moved that the letter be forwarded to the Medical Relief Committee, as he thought it was an important question which required their attention.

Dr. K. E. Dadaachani said there was no danger whatever of the transmission of its cases by means of mouthpieces, as was proved in London where a similar question was raised. Mouthpieces were not transmitters of various diseases or micro-organisms. The best sanitologists had gone to the question as they had found that even in these cases when the mouthpieces were used by tubercular patients there was no danger of any infection.

Mr. J. B. Dadaachani moved that the letter be recorded. The Chairman said that Dr. Nubian had been interviewed by equal to not better medical authorities both in America and England, and he was of the opinion that they could not do anything with the letter.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said all the fears were proved to be merely futile whenever they were raised and there was no real risk. He then read a long extract from a pamphlet to prove his assertion that there was no danger at all. He asked the Corporation whether they understood what he was reading, otherwise it was merely growing pearls before swine. (Laughter.) All these were merely imaginary fears and the Medical Relief Committee could do nothing in the matter.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta rose to a point of order and requested the President to ask Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the word "swine", particularly when there were ladies present at the meeting. He thought it was the height of absence of civility to have used the word.

The President said Dr. Sukhia had made no reference to any particular individual in the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta said the whole House was insulted by the use of the word.

The President said no reference was made to particular individual, and it was not unparliamentary.

Mr. Mehta said the President was also included in the insulting term. (Cries of "order, order".)

The motion was put to vote and carried, the amendment being thrown out.

WITH WHOSE PERMISSION? Mr. Jannadas Mehta then rose to move an adjournment of the House to consider a letter received from the Secretary, asking the members, if they wished to be present at a function where Lord and Lady Willington were going to plant a tree on the Willington Ground. It was a letter forwarded to the Secretary by the Commissioner to be sent to the members of the Corporation.

Mr. Jannadas said he wanted to move an adjournment and the reason was that he had received an invitation letter from the Secretary, containing a letter from the Commissioner, which stated that Lord and Lady Willington were going to a particular spot where a tree would be planted. They knew Lord and Lady Willington, but he wanted to know whether this was done with the permission of the Corporation, or of the President.

Secondly he wanted to know whether the function was to be at the expense of the Corporation funds, and whether there was any budget grant for same, as he did not find anything to justify the invitation to Lord and Lady Willington, by any of the budget grants, or a grant from the Commissioner.

Dr. G. S. Bhatnagar rose to a point of order, but he was ruled out.

As there was no seconder, Mr. Jannadas' motion fell to the ground.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved "that the Corporation are strongly of opinion that it is vitally essential that no further time should be lost in proceeding with the sewerage of the North of the Island and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation exactly how the matter stands".

Dr. Viegas said thirteen years had

proved and yet the North of the Island remained unserved. They were groping in the dark, and now they were where they were in 1911. Owing to the North of the Island being unserved, it was not possible for the city's congestion to be relieved, and the local bodies were handicapped in their operations of development and building programme. They were unable to build new houses there and thus relieve congestion. Builders of houses had to set apart parts of their land for the disposal of their sewage water and it was great handicap to them.

Mr. B. G. Dadaachani seconded.

Dr. K. E. Dadaachani opposing said they had already deputed a number of members to go into the question with the Government and their deliberations were still going on. The fact was that Dr. Viegas differed from the house in his opinion about the proposed sewerage scheme, and finding that things were going against him there he had brought the motion in order to commit the house to his own opinion.

The Commissioner agreed with the previous speaker and said the papers were with the Secretary and if they wanted to know what was taking place they should go to the Secretary. He thought he was being asked to make a worthless report and this was to his time.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot was surprised at the attitude taken up by the Commissioner, and at his throwing cold water on the motion. He wanted to know where they were and what their position was, and he agreed with Dr. Viegas that they wanted to know what Government had said to their representatives and what their representatives had said to Government.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had got nothing to do with the matter, as the papers were with the Secretary.

Mr. Arbuthnot withdrew his remarks and said the people of Bombay wanted to know what the Corporation were doing at the present system was becoming dangerous to the health of the people.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they should hurry up with the sewerage as the North of the Island was suffering.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said Dr. Viegas who differed from the Corporation wanted it to be committed to a particular opinion.

Mr. Boman Behram supported the arguments, but moved an amendment that in questions should be referred to Special Drainage Committee for report.

Mr. Fazalbhoy opposed and Mr. Vaidya supported the motion.

Dr. Viegas in reply said when the Commissioner opposed a scheme the Corporation was covered down, but on this occasion he hoped they would look more to the interest of the city and the differential treatment meted out to the two parts of Bombay. He said the infant mortality was increasing, as also the general mortality.

The original proposition was then adopted.

POWAI-THANA ROAD.

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolution of 15th April 1924, and to state that owing to the raising of the subsidiary dam at rowal in connection with the scheme for the supply of water to subserve from the Powai Lake, it was found necessary to divert the Powai-Thana Road. The necessity for the diversion of this Road was already anticipated and a provision of Rs. 15,400 was made in the original estimates of Rs. 35 lakhs sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 8007 of 27th February 1919.

The estimate was made in 1915 but on a proper survey being made, it was found that the cost would be considerably increased owing to the length of the diversion being greater than had been anticipated and the rise in the cost of materials and labour. Fresh plans and estimates were therefore prepared and submitted to the Standing Committee but through an oversight they were not laid before the Corporation. Tender for the work were invited and as sanctioned by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 1320 of 11th May 1921 the work was entrusted to Messrs. The Tata Construction Company at a total cost of Rs. 91,160. The work has since completed at a cost of Rs. 76,610. A provision of Rs. 91,160 was made for this work in the Loan Works Budget for 1923-24, and this provision has been repeated in the Loan Works Budget for 1924-25. I now request the approval of the Corporation to the plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 76,610 forwarded herewith."

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be approved and adopted.

Dr. J. Vera said the Corporation were misled in the matter and he was surprised that Dr. Sukhia who was a member of 21 years' standing should have brought forward such a proposition.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that was not the first time when the Corporation was "humbugged" by the Commissioner, for similar things had been done in the past. He wanted to know whether this thing was to go on indefinitely. Before getting their sanction lakhs of rupees were being spent by the Commissioner, and he wanted the guilty officer to be punished, as it was an illegal act. He moved that the question be referred to the Water Supply Committee to ascertain through whose fault the revenue proceeded with the work and under what circumstances the proposition was put before the Standing Committee and through whose oversight it was not sent to the Corporation.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconded said it was unfair to the present estimates which were merely guesses, and they should not tolerate it. It was really very irresponsible and their rights were interfered with by the executive.

Mr. J. B. Petit supporting the amendment asked how an estimate of Rs. 15,400 was raised to six lakhs, the figures, and how the sanction of the Corporation was not obtained beforehand. He wanted those responsible to be punished in for the mistake as the matter was important.

Mr. R. S. Asvale said the original estimates were merely provisional estimates. The Commissioner said in this case they could not attach any serious degree of blame to him, and he had tried his best to keep his temper while the discussion was going on. In 1919 the Corporation had

"THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE."

INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS AND ARTICLES.

The next issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" is replete with interesting articles and illustrations. An excellent photograph of "The Khilata in Exile" published for the first time will adorn the front page. No less interesting is the latest photograph of Rabindranath Tagore and the touching farewell accorded to the poet Laureate of Asia. There are many other interesting local pictures, including the Governor's visit to Kollhapur.

There is a Scientific Miscellany dealing with scientific topics in an interesting way and all the other usual features which have made the Sunday issue the cheapest and most popular Sunday paper are to be found.

SWARAJYA PARTY.

EXECUTIVE TO MEET ON 25TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LOCAL, April 10. The General Secretary, All-India Swarajya Party, sends the following for publication:—

A meeting of the Executive Council of the general council of the All-India Swarajya Party will be held in the office of the Swarajya Party (Bombay branch) Arya Bhawan, Saurashtra Road, Bombay, on Friday the 25th April, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(a) To consider and settle the future policy and programme of the party, both inside and outside the Legislative bodies in the light of the experience hitherto gained.

(b) To consider such other business as may be brought forward at the meeting with the permission of the Chairman.

Questions of great importance and urgency are likely to come up for discussion and decisions of a far-reaching character will be taken at the meeting. Members are, therefore, earnestly requested to attend.

A NEW M. L. C. Khan Sahib Shermahomedkhan Karamkhan Ezzatani has been elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Khan Bahadur Sardar Haziqkhan Rahimkhan Khoso, deceased.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY. The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE. The Monthly Meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S REDUCTION. To-day (Friday) a public meeting of the Labourers of Bombay will be held at Damodar Hall, Powai, at 6.30 p.m. to consider the question of reduction of the G.I.P. Railway workmen in the Marathi Workshops.

F. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE. The monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the above committee will be held on Sunday the 14th inst. at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.). All are requested to be present.

BOMBAY POSTAL CLERKS' CLUB. Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) in Parthana Samad Mawli, Charni Road, Girgaon, under the presidency of Mr. G. H. Travadi.

S. INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY. The Society has begun its work this month in right earnest. The work of purchase and distribution was done this month by two members of the Committee. All South Indian residents in Bombay are earnestly requested to become members.

POSTAL NOTICE. Superseded Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Lima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 11th inst.

CITY'S MORTALITY. The following statement shows the total mortality from 9 a.m. of 8th April to 6 a.m. of 9th inst. Small-pox attacks 18 deaths 8. Cholera attacks 11 deaths nil. Plague attacks 3 deaths nil. Influenza attacks 11 deaths nil. Total mortality (exclusive of small-pox) 112. Total mortality this day last year 126.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' MEETING. A meeting of the Catholic students of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union (Bombay), at the St. Teresa's School Hall Girgaon, to-day (Friday) at 5.30 p.m. to make a representation to the authorities of the Society of Jesus in the matter of Father Blatter's recall to Rome. All Catholic students are earnestly requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naidara" with the Mails from Bombay of 5th inst. arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 9th inst. and left there at 10.30 p.m. on the same day. The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Idara" with the Mails from London of the 3rd inst. arrived at Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 9th inst. and left there at 9 a.m. on the same day.

NATIONAL TEACHER'S PREMATURE DEATH. A meeting of the students and staff of the Gajani Rashtriya Shiksha Bombay was held on the 9th inst. at Parthana Mandir to express their sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. A. N. Kapuran, a member of the Staff. A resolution expressing the grief of the students and teachers at the sad demise of the deceased was passed.

REV. FATHER BLATTER. A meeting will be held at 6.15 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) in St. Teresa's School Hall (Portuguese Church, Girgaon) to receive the remains of the late Rev. Father Blatter, a member of the Society of Jesus, praying that the orders transferring the Rev. Father Blatter to Rome may be cancelled. All students of St. Xavier's College and all Catholics, who sympathise with the object of the meeting, are earnestly requested to attend. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji will preside.

JALIANWALA DAY. Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkera Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Gandhara Maha Vidyalaya, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, J. B. Mehta, Bahubhai Desai, Gandhi, etc., will speak on the Jalianwala Day and Jaito Satyagraha and Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING. Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkera Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Gandhara Maha Vidyalaya, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, J. B. Mehta, Bahubhai Desai, Gandhi, etc., will speak on the Jalianwala Day and Jaito Satyagraha and Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1924.

FALSE IDEAS.

The word of God cannot, in our opinion, be disposed of by any human being quite so summarily as Munshi Mahmud Khan would fain dispose of it in his letter which we publish elsewhere. We never have believed or stated that the word *Kafir* is not applied in the Quran to polytheists or idolaters, but we do believe, and state that it is not applied in the Quran to polytheists and idolaters *as such*, but only to such of them as were actual opponents of the Kingdom of God on earth. We challenge Munshi Mahmud Khan to quote a single instance where the term is applied to any man or group of men of saintly life, or to any man who believed in One God and in the Higher Law and did good works. A Christian who maintained that there were three Gods or that the Trinity destroyed the unity in opposition to the appeal of the Quran to all men to discard the unessentials of belief and to unite on the essentials, was a *Kafir*; so was a polytheist who fought against Islam upon behalf of priestcraft and vain superstition. There are two primary meanings of the Arabic word *Kafara*. One is to cover; the other to repel and deny with a sense of strong opposition. It is the latter only with which we are concerned; and one fails to see why Munshi Mahmud Khan should have adduced the former, which is quite irrelevant. Of the meaning attaching to the word in practice, no better indication can be found than is contained in the text of the famous Proclamation of Immunity (Quran, Chap. 6 v. 1 and following.) This was promulgated after the conquest of Mecca by the Muslims, after many years of war against the polytheists of Arabia, who had done all they could to exterminate the religion of Islam and to exterminate the Muslims, who had persecuted and waylaid the Muslims, who had committed every crime and treachery against the Holy Prophet personally, including the brutal murder of his daughter. The conquest of Mecca was a bloodless conquest; and the Prophet's judgment on the inhabitants was a general amnesty, which brought them all into the fold of Islam. Till then the polytheists had been free to come and go among the Muslims. But they were most of them still enemies and eager to seduce the men of Mecca. They expected still to make the pilgrimage with idolatrous practices side by side with the worshippers of the One God. The danger to Islam from their intrigues and treachery and especially from the bad example of their conduct, which had the charm of old association for the Meccans, was evident, and the order came that they were to be forbidden access to the Muslim territory, with the exception of those who conformed to the Muslim way of prayer and paid the poor-rate. They were granted a delay of four months, after which, if they came trooping into Muslim territory, war was to be made against them (there was still a state of war existing with strong bodies of polytheists outside that territory). No passage of the Quran contains stronger denunciation of the polytheists of Arabia than this proclamation. At the same time the wording makes it perfectly clear that it was the conduct of the polytheists that was the cause of their reprobation, and that if the Muslims had behaved as they (the polytheists) had behaved they would have merited the same reprobation. The matter is of such importance at the moment that we offer no excuse for quoting part of it:

"A proclamation of immunity from Allah and His Apostle towards those of the polytheists (*mushrikin*) with whom you made an agreement.

"So travel freely in the land four months and know that you cannot weaken Allah and that Allah will bring ignominy on opponents (*Kafirin*) and an announcement from Allah and His Apostle on the day of the greater pilgrimage that Allah and His Apostle are free from liability to the polytheists (*mushrikin*); therefore if you

repent it will be better for you, and if you turn back, then know that you will not weaken Allah, and announce a painful punishment to those who oppose.

"Except those of the polytheists (*mushrikin*) with whom you made an agreement, then they have not failed you in anything and have not backed up anyone against you, so fulfil the agreement for the whole term thereof. Verily Allah loves those who are careful (of their duty.)

"And when the sacred months are past, then slay the polytheists wherever you find them and take them prisoner and besiege them and lie in wait for them in every ambush; then if they repent and set up prayer and pay the poor rate, leave them way free to them; surely Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.

"And if one of the polytheists seek protection from you, grant him protection till he hears the word of Allah, then convey him to his place of safety; that is because they are a folk who know not.

"How can there be an agreement for the polytheists with Allah and His Apostle? Except those with whom you made an agreement at the Sacred Mosque: So long as they are true to you, be true to them; surely Allah loves those who are careful of their duty."

From this it will clearly be seen that there is no question of applying the words "*Kafir*" or "*Kufr*" to those who believe in Allah and keep up prayer and pay the poor rate," nor to those of the polytheists, who are in alliance with the Muslims. The "*Kafir*" in the Quran *esh-Sharif* is the active, armed opponent of the Kingdom of God. The term is not at all applicable to polytheists nor to Jews or Christians who do not in any way attack the Muslims. If Munshi Mahmud Khan were right in his contention and the word "*Kafir*" were applicable to everybody who does not accept our Muslim creed, then considering the denunciation of the *Kafir* in our Holy Scripture, the Muslims should be persecutors of all other creeds. This is not and never have been. Our religion is one perfect toleration so far as is compatible with self-defence, and we have at any time transgressed Islamic rules of tolerance, that is the fault of the false ideas like those of Munshi Mahmud Khan, which are not the teaching of the Quran nor of the Holy Prophet. As to our correspondent's remarks about people following any other religion than Islam we are perfectly acquainted with the texts which he has quoted nor can we find much fault with the actual wording of his comment on the first of the Quranic texts. We quoted that "it simply means that if a Jew or a Christian or a follower of any other religion accepts Islam he shall not be excluded from salvation." If he had said "performs Islam" he would have conveyed the truth more clearly because Islam is an act towards Allah, which everybody can perform, and not a formula or creed to be accepted. That is the Quranic meaning of Islam—the surrender of man's will and purpose to the will and purpose of Almighty God expressed in loving service of his fellow-men; that is the essential of all religions which Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) was inspired to make the basis of the Kingdom of God on Earth which it was his mission to establish. He called on all men to discard vain superstitions and concentrate on that essential of belief. The Quran says: "Verily religion with Allah is Islam," meaning that nothing else is worthy to be called religion except the great surrender of the creature's will to the Creator's. That is perfectly clear to any intelligent reader of the Quran *esh-Sharif*, and the texts which we had quoted emphasise it. Munshi Mahmud Khan considers that our perfectly sincere and thoroughly supported statement was "calculated to mislead the ignorant." What must be said of his reply which could lead people to suppose that Quranic texts of such immense importance to the future welfare of mankind have only a limited sectarian significance. We repeat the three texts cited by us, which, Munshi Mahmud Khan would have the ignorant believe, "simply mean that if a Jew, a Christian or a follower of any other religion joins the Mohammedan community (we hope we are mistaking his intention, but we fear that we are not) he shall not be excluded from salvation." Let the reader judge for himself of our correspondent's effrontery.

"Verily those who believe (i.e. the Muslims) and those who follow the Law of Sabaeans—whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day and does good works—Surely their reward is with their Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

"And they say: None enters

Paradise unless he be a Jew or a Christian. These are their own desires. Say: Bring your proof of that which you assert, if you are truthful.

"Nay, but whosoever turns his face (or "surrenders his purpose") to Allah while doing good (to men), surely his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief."

"And each one has a place towards which he turns his face in prayer, so vie with one another in good works. Whosoever you may be Allah will bring you all together. Verily Allah is able to do all things." There is absolutely no doubt possible as to the meaning of these texts; and anyone who changes or distorts the meaning of this "Clear guidance" for his own ends or the ends of his community is, according to the word of the Quran itself, no better than a miscreant.

As for Munshi Mahmud Khan's concluding request to the Mahatma what right has he to make it we should like to know! Mahatma Gandhi is the leader of those men among the Hindus who, as everybody knows, are finding an advance of their community in the way of truth. Like millions of Hindus to-day he is a monotheist. What right has Munshi Mahmud Khan to seek to interfere in the affairs of an Allied Community, to seek to discredit among Muslims and to rouse fanaticism against one who "turns his face to God while doing good"? Let Munshi Mahmud Khan produce authority for such behaviour. Mahatma is no enemy of Muslims; in India they have never had a stauncher friend. The Hindu community is blessed in men like the Mahatma; and we of the Muslim community owe gratitude to him. We would draw the attention of Munshi Mahmud Khan to the need of reformation in our own community. Is he prepared, himself, to stand forth and denounce the many practices of *Kufr* and even of idolatry which are to be found, alas! among alleged Mohammedans in India? When he has done that, and has achieved the work of reformation (or perished in the attempt) then indeed we shall be ready to concede his right to call upon a Hindu to do likewise.

Notes of the Day.**The Reparations.**

The official summary of the Dawes Committee's report revives all those points which have for the last three or four years created a conflict of opinion between England and France. The Committee consider it, for example, as axiomatic that the present limitation of Germany's fiscal and economic rights over part of her area should be abolished, since without the complete fiscal and economic unity of the German Empire there is no way of restoring equilibrium in the German Budget. But this is precisely what France under the present domination of the Bloc National is not inclined to do, until at least some more tangible evidence is afforded her of German willingness to make reparation. With a general election in France looming on the horizon it is of course premature to say what treatment the report will receive in that country; but judging of the scheme on its merits, it would seem as though it accepts the principle of a breathing space being afforded to Germany, and graduate payments to a maximum of £100 million in a year. The payments are so arranged that the amounts fixed for each year up to 1928-29—when Germany is expected to reach the normal—will be obtained automatically from the loans or sources of revenue indicated, so that the Reparations demand will not upset the German Budget. From the summaries telegraphed, it is not quite clear whether the ability of Germany to pay has been fully investigated; and whether the total amount of reparations has been scaled down in proportion. The figures of sixteen milliard gold marks being payable immediately, together with annual payments for six years to the extent indicated above, would suggest that the sum total of the reparations is scaled down to some 1,500 million pounds sterling as against £2,000 billion calculated by Mr. J. M. Keynes. £2,500 millions suggested by the late Mr. Bonar Law early in 1923 when France and Britain definitely parted company, and £5,500 millions as fixed by the Versailles Treaty. This is a very serious reduction; but even so the experts are convinced the amount cannot be paid by Germany without her economic and fiscal unity being restored. The suggestion that the German railways should be handed over for fifty years to an international syndicate with a capital of twenty-six milliard gold marks is a more substantial guarantee for the exaction of the reparations; but we doubt if such a step would be practicable in so far as it

would affect the internal sovereignty of Germany. The recommendations regarding controlled taxes also seem to err in the same direction, while the provision of deliveries in kind seems to be the only sound, solid factor in the whole summary of suggestions.

Inadequate Solution.

If the proposals for the equalisation of the German budget leave a good deal to be desired, those touching the reform of the German currency system are still more open to grave doubts. It is one thing to lay down that the present discredited paper money shall be withdrawn and quite another thing to bring about that withdrawal without harm or injustice to the present holders of the money. In the summary of the report so far received there is no mention of any such practical measure. The permission to allow funds to accumulate in Germany up to a maximum of 5 milliard marks (gold) is calculated to prevent too sharp fluctuations of the foreign exchanges of Germany. By this means it is possible to make the recovery of the German monetary system both gradual and certain. But its realisation depends not only on the internal currency reforms of the Reich, but also, and in a much greater degree upon the creation of an exportable surplus of goods from Germany, which is now either non-existent, or which takes the form of an export of capital from Germany that the Export Committee was appointed to fight against. Again, the currency to be introduced by a new or re-organised Reich Bank is quite reasonably desired to be maintained in parity with gold; but the absence of convertibility, specifically permitted by the Committee, seems in our judgment to be fatal to the intended reform of the currency system. An inconvertible paper currency is bound to depreciate, no matter what the amount or complexion of the reserve. Apparently there seems to be no harm in the new bank acting as the fiscal agent of the German Government and making short term loans to the same; but if the Bank, unlike the Railways, remains under the jurisdiction of the German Government, it is not improbable that the reformed institution might be perverted to serve the ends of the German Government. The Reich, like France, is in the throes of a general election. The strength of nationalist and even monarchist sentiment seems to be growing. And if, against probabilities, the monarchist regime is restored in Germany, all these adjuncts to the payment of reparations must suffer. No arrangement for the exaction of reparations from Germany will succeed which does not take account of the obvious tendencies both in France and Germany, which does not limit the amount of payments to be exacted in the aggregate to a moderate figure consistent with Germany's ability, and which, above all, has not the sovereign merit of spreading the payments over as short a period as possible.

Abuse of Passport Rules.

That Sir M. Hayward's interpretation of the passport regulations in the case of Mr. Horniman was a clear abuse of these regulations, as they stand, is made amply clear by "A Passport Holder" whose letter will be found published elsewhere in this journal to-day. That such abuse has occurred on the past and is still occurring, as has been shown by the refusal of passports to the members of the Khilafat deputation, Swami Satyadev and others, does not in any way make the abuse less reprehensible. There is nothing in the printed "instructions" to applicants for passports or the declaration form, as issued by the local Government, to suggest that a man's political beliefs or the state of his purse would form grounds for the refusal of a passport to him. Whatever might have been the excuse for extra caution in the days of War, the passport restrictions in almost every country have been now reduced to the minimum. What ever restrictions are retained, are enforced more for the safety and convenience of the individual applying for the passport than for his harassment. But, in India, the very non-mention of any political or financial grounds for refusal of passports is utilised by those in authority to harness their political opponents, by the arbitrary assumption of power. As the correspondent truly observes, in such cases everything depends on the whims of the officials dressed in brief authority. When Sir Maurice Hayward declares that Mr. Horniman is an "undesirable" person, he only means that he and possibly some other person or persons in authority do not personally like Mr. Horniman. That Mr. Horniman is "undesirable" from the point of view of the country at large or of the people of this Presidency is a thing which Sir M. Hayward dare not allege and if he alleges at all, will not be believed in by any person who has not bartered away his thinking powers for an official pat on the back or an official smile. Sir M. Hayward's defence of the official position has only convinced the people of this Presidency that officials do not scruple to justify their blunders on grounds which must appear puerile to every thinking person.

A Perverted Vision.

General Hertzog's exhortation to the "coloured" and "native" population of South Africa not to aspire to social equality with the European may be consistent with his previous declarations on the subject and

the political creed of the Paarlman, which he is the leader, but it is inconsistent with the teachings of Christianity which he and his fellow-Nationalists profess to follow. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man are the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, but General Hertzog would have only the former and not the latter, for the idea of any brotherhood between a "White" man and a "Black" one is repugnant to his refined modern sensibilities. The founder of Christianity himself was an Asiatic and that is perhaps one reason why the White men who profess to follow in His footsteps have been unable to assimilate His teachings as easily as the "coloured" and "black" men, in spite of their being not numbered among His professed followers. But, does General Hertzog think that either he or anybody else in the world can set any limit to the aspirations of human beings? Werever they happen to possess a dark or semi-dark skin or to be born outside Europe or the "reserves" of European emigrants?

"Indian Moderation."

The following appears in mail week in "New Leader", the weekly organ of the Labour Party:

"The Nationalist majority in the Indian Legislative Assembly has taken the course that one might have predicted. It has voted against the Budget. In doing this it followed many a Western precedent. The Government had rejected a proposal made to it by the immense majority of the Assembly, for a 'round-table conference' to map out a reconstructed Constitution for India. One recalls what the first Russian Duma did in a very similar situation. When its demands for responsible Government were rejected, it not only threw out the Budget, but met in the safety of Finland to summon all Russia to passive resistance against the tax-gatherer. Contrast with this precedent the moderation of these Indian Nationalists. On the day after their rejection of the Budget, their leader, announced in the Assembly that their protest would have no sequel in the country. They had made their constitutional remonstrance, but they will discountenance any passive resistance outside the House. The rejected taxes will, presumably, be imposed by the Viceroy's 'certificate', a distressing if necessary procedure. There are now two possible ways of responding to this welcome moderation. One is to gloat, as some Anglo-Indian journalists already do, over the supposed weakness of the Nationalists. The other way is to go to the farthest limits, within the declarations already made, to meet the proper claim of Indians to a vote in the proper claim of Indians to a voice in the proposed modifications in the Constitution, possibly by a Royal Commission sitting here, but welcoming authorised Indian witnesses. It is no less important to hasten the preparatory steps towards the Dominion status, especially by speeding up the Indianisation of the Civil Service and the Army. It is, we feel sure, this latter course that Lord Olivier will follow. The answer to moderation must be generosity."

The "New Leader" and the "Daily Herald", we may add, are the only two British journals which have adopted a sympathetic attitude towards Indian demand and have urged an immediate acceleration of the reforms.

The Handmaid of Empire.

If a Smuts, in furtherance of his political strategy, advises the Governor-General of South Africa to cable to the British Colonial Secretary against the Prince of Wales touring in South Africa, it is evident! considered by the saviours of Empire as the highest act of statesmanship deserving of appreciation. But if an Indian leader of the status of Mahatma Gandhi, tells the Viceroy and Governor-General of India not to extend an invitation to the Prince to visit India at the present moment, as Indians are not in a mood to show their traditional spirit of cordiality and hospitality when so many grievances are unredressed, the Viceroy slouts his ears in pious horror and cries treason, treachery, disloyalty! Immediately, the hounds of law and order, of peace and safety, are lashed into activity, while the loyalists of the Anglo-Indian Press begin to yell with all their might against the traitors who have dared insult the British Crown. All the engines of repression are set in motion against everyone who has ventured to say in the words of the Governor-General of South Africa that "it would be more convenient for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales if his tour were deferred for the time being." Handsome is as handsome does." South Africa is the happy possessor of the handsome face of freedom while India has all the ugliness of dependence. Even if South Africa grins and scowls at the Empire, it has a charm of its own to Die-hards and Imperialists—the charm of strong defiance. India can neither smile nor scowl. Her smiles are construed as hypocrisy and sycophancy, her scowls as treason. Either way there is no hope for her. She must remain in an attitude of stolid passivity unconcerned with all that goes on about her, doing what her masters order her to do. She must never be guilty of betraying her emotions. If the Prince or any Royal personage comes, her duty is to tie up her loose-flowing sari in a house-maid's manner, march towards the reception pandal and show the same emotions which her masters show. If they clap their hands, she must clap her hands; if they are in raptures of joy, she must be in raptures of joy; if they cry hurrah, she must cry hoo-oo-ray. "Hers not to question why!"

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

MCKENNA COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

LEAFIELD, April 9.

The Report of the second Committee of Experts presided over by Mr. McKenna upon the flight of the German capital abroad states that the Committee rejected at the outset the method of instituting an enquiry through bankers and businessmen in those countries in which the German capital was believed to have been deposited or invested. The Committee were of opinion that it would be neither proper nor useful to request a disclosure of specific transactions which, in general, would have been entered into under the implied conditions of secrecy, and they felt, moreover, that even though all obtainable information were freely given to them, it must be extremely defective as much of the German capital abroad was certain to be hidden in various ways under assumed names.

The method which the Committee adopted was altogether different. Availing themselves of all information of public or official character supplied from countries outside Germany, their first step was to form an estimate of the total value of the German capital abroad at the outbreak of the war. Next, they considered what was the net reduction in this total at the time of the Armistice. Finally, starting from the basis of the remaining proceeds of war German assets, they examined in detail various means by which the Germans could have increased or diminished their capital abroad during the period from the Armistice to the end of the year 1923.

The Committee found that the chief method by which the Germans had acquired foreign assets since the Armistice had been by the sale of mark bank balances. Foreign assets acquired in this way amounted to between seven and eight milliards of gold Marks "the whole of which in consequence of the final devaluation of the mark was lost by more than one million foreigners who at one time or another were buyers of the mark credits".

The other principal sources of the German foreign assets had been the sale of goods securities in real estates, precious metals and bank notes, interest accumulations, tourist expenditure in Germany, holdings in allied territories, in Poland and Danzig, foreign money expended by the Allied Armies of Occupation, etc.

On the other hand, German foreign assets had been expended on the purchase of goods imported, cash payments to the Allies, interest paid on German securities held abroad, etc.

After a close examination of all such factors the Committee have formed the opinion that German capital abroad of every kind, including capital of various degrees of liquidity and capital invested in foreign companies and firms, was at the end of the year 1923 not less than 5.7 milliard gold marks and not more than 7.8 milliard gold marks.—U.O.W.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT BY GERMANY.

LONDON, April 9.

It is noteworthy that under the Experts' recommendations the Allies would make no direct call upon Germany's budget revenues in the next two years seeing that the payment of a milliard gold marks in 1924/25 would be provided by means of a foreign loan of eight hundred million gold marks and two hundred millions from railways and a payment of 1220 millions in 1925/26 would be obtained by 395 millions from railways, 125 millions from industrial debentures and 500 millions from the sale of the railway companies' shares. The payment of twelve hundred millions in 1926/27 would comprise 550 million railways, 290 millions transport tax, 250 millions from industrial debentures and only a hundred and ten millions from the budget revenues. The payment of 1750 millions in 1927/28 would comprise 600 millions from railway, 290 millions transport tax, 300 millions in industrial debentures and 500 millions from the budget revenues. The Experts assume Germany's financial and economic situation will have returned to normal by the end of 1928/29.—Reuter.

BALANCING GERMAN BUDGET

PROVISION FOR ISSUE OF LOAN.

LONDON, April 9.

Paris.—Controlled taxes, which have already been mentioned would be under the foreign Commissioner with a sub-Commissioner for each tax. As regards deliveries in kind the Experts believe that during the first two years deliveries will automatically be limited and after that the programme will be considered by the transfer of the subject to a Committee consisting of a representative of the Reparations Commission and five foreign exchange experts from Britain, United States, France, Italy and Belgium who will apply the bank balances deposited in the new issue bank to the account of the agent for the reparations payments to the payments for deliveries in kind and purchase of foreign currencies. As far as funds cannot be remitted abroad without unduly prejudicing the foreign exchange market they will be accumulated in Germany up to the maximum of five milliard gold marks. When that limit has been reached the annual payment of Germany in her own cur-

rency in respect of the peace treaty charges will be reduced to an amount which can be remitted abroad yearly. Thus if the annual liability recommended by the Experts proves to exceed the export surplus which Germany will be able to create the annual burden will be automatically reduced to an amount of such surplus. The essential part of the scheme is that Germany shall issue in the first year a foreign loan of eight hundred million gold marks in order to provide currency stability and finance deliveries in kind during a period of economic rehabilitation.—Reuter.

REICH MANAGEMENT.

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—There would be a German President and a board to administer the bank whilst the general board would be composed of seven Germans and seven foreigners one each of whom would be British, French, Italian, Belgian, American, Dutch and Swiss who would be given broad powers. One of the members of the Board would be a commissioner who would see that the provisions of the law with regard to the issue of notes and the maintenance of the reserves is observed. The schedule of payments from Germany recommended by the experts corresponds to the second alternative except that 2,500 million gold marks are mentioned for the fifth year and onwards instead of 4,400 million. The liability of 1,200 million gold marks in 1925-6 and 1926-7 shall be reduced or increased by the maximum of 250 million if the proceeds of the controlled taxes and customs duties on alcohol, beer, tobacco and sugar fall short of a milliard by one third deficit or exceed a milliard by one third excess. A corresponding provision is made for the reduction or the increase of liability of 1,750 million gold marks in 1927-8.

The whole schedule of payments shall begin to run only from the date on which Germany regains the full economic and fiscal sovereignty in her territory. Payments shall be available not only for Reparations but for all peace treaty charges and for the interest on any loan. The Railway company would be administered by a board of eighteen members, half nominated by the trustees appointed by the reparations commission. The managing director would be German but the foreign commissioner would be authorised to take certain measures. If the service of bonds cannot be assured the Reich should provide five milliard gold marks worth of debentures in industrial concerns carrying interest of five per cent. to be administered by the Reparations Commission as trustee.—Reuter.

NO NEARER THE END OF JOURNEY.

"TERMS WITHIN GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO ACCEPT."

LONDON, April 10.

The Committee of Experts' reports have been received in London as not the most prominent signpost hitherto erected on the reparations road rather than in any way indicating that the end of the journey is near. Apart from Germany's attitude the newspapers and the absolute necessity of France abandoning the economic control of the Ruhr. But as business proposals the reports are hailed as a solid achievement. Moreover they are encouragingly unanimous. Several commentators remark that the payment of 125 million sterling annually will severely strain any nation. Nevertheless the consensus of opinion plumps for the adoption of the reports in the belief that the terms are well within Germany's capacity to accept.—Reuter.

GENERAL APPROVAL.

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—Political circles regard the Experts' decisions as far as already known as containing the possibility of a discussion. Opinion is held that figures are far too high but proposals are assured a thorough examination.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—The evening newspapers comment favourably on the Experts' Committee's reports from which they consider, value is to be derived from unanimity. They think they justify the French policy. The "Temps" referring to the experts' recommendation that France and Belgium should forthwith abandon the exploitation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland pledges while claiming to substitute com-

LAUSANNE TREATY.

MR. BALDWIN'S DEFENCE

RATIFICATION BILL PASSED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 9.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the Treaty of Peace with Turkey Bill to enable the ratification of the Treaty. After the debate at the conclusion of which Mr. Grigg withdrew his amendment, Mr. Baldwin defended the Treaty as a remarkable feat in view of the interval before signing which elapsed since the conclusion of the hostilities.

When his Government left office, it had no idea that all Dominions were not in that agreement with them as at the time of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. MacDonald said he understood that the Dominions' representatives had not participated in the negotiations concerning Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Serbia. He said that he was not sure that Canada had expressed her willingness to accept Government's decision as regards the Lausanne Treaty. Other Dominions' representatives had received the same information at the Imperial Conference as Canada and expressed their willingness to support the ratification of the Treaty.

THE MOSUL QUESTION.

Mr. MacDonald, winding up the debate on the Bill said that he was not in a position to say anything as regards Mosul. There was nothing doing until the ratification, but the moment that took place, he hoped that Sir Percy Cox would begin his work. The Premier wished to end the Angora Assembly debates which, every day they continued, increased the danger and increased the difficulty of starting the negotiations.

MR LLOYD GEORGE'S OUTBURST

LONDON, April 9.

The debate on Sir Edward Gregg's amendment to the Lausanne Treaty Bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Lloyd George declared that Mr. MacDonald's speech of April 1st conveyed an impression that Canada had accepted the obligations of the Treaty. He quoted the speech of Mr. Mackenzie King in which the Canadian Premier had declared that as Canada had not been invited to the Lausanne Conference and was not represented there and had not signed the Treaty, therefore the Treaty did not impose any obligations on Canada. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the omission to invite the Dominions to Lausanne was a very grave departure from the sound precedent established after the war and must disastrously affect the unity of the Empire unless it was made clear that it was not the position taken up by the British Government. He denounced the Treaty as humiliating, cowardly and possibly calamitous.—Reuter.

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS.

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Sir Edward Grigg, Mr. Thomas stated that as some Dominions objected to the publication of papers with regard to their acceptance of obligations contained in the Treaty of Lausanne, Government was unable to publish the papers.—Reuter.

M. P'S TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

LONDON, April 9.

Government introduced to-day a supplementary estimate of 77,000 sterling to pay the travelling expenses of the members of the House of Commons between London and their constituencies.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

LONDON, April 9.

Malta.—General Sir Walter Congreve has been appointed the Governor of Malta in succession to Lord Plumer.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM

Sydney.—The British special service squadron arrived here to-day and was enthusiastically greeted by huge crowds.—Reuter.

A GERMAN VIEW.

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—The early newspaper views vary from the Nationalist "Deutsche Zeitung" which regards the Dawes letter as distinctly pro-German and anti-French, to the "Deutsche Allgemeine", the industrialists organ, which at present is prepared to concede that a great attempt has been made to solve the Reparations questions in a businesslike manner.—Reuter.

"AN ADMIRABLE DOCUMENT."

New York.—Newspapers here are unanimously of opinion that the Experts' report is an admirable document, showing the way to an ultimate settlement of the vexed questions while allowing Germany a chance to regain her feet firmly in respect of her finances and economies.—Reuter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VIOLENT SCENES.

MEMBERS COME TO BLOWS.

LONDON, April 10.

There was a violent scene in the House of Commons to-day just before adjournment as the result of a remark of Lt.-Col. Amery which offended the Scottish Labour members. The latter heatedly protested. Mr. Maxton called out "You are a dog." Mr. Buchanan added "He is only a little swine, and a guttersnipe" for which the Speaker rebuked him. As members were dispersing Mr. Buchanan and Col. Amery came in contact and there appeared to be a sharp exchange of blows. They were immediately separated. Then Mr. Maxton was seen endeavouring to reach Col. Amery but was held back by other Labour members. Mr. Neil McLean was next seen trying to release himself from the labour members furiously trying to hold him back. There was a general jumble of members for many minutes. Finally peace was restored.

It appeared later that the trouble originated from an extraordinary allegation that Government was not practising what it was preaching as regards evictions, made by Sir Kingsley Wood. He said that on an estate at Woolwich under the jurisdiction of the First Commissioner of Works summonses had been issued by the latter for evictions owing to non-payment of rent and came up before court on the very day on which Mr. Wheatley moved the second reading of the Government's Eviction Bill.

Mr. Jowett replying said that 1,900 out of 4,000 tenants on the estate were in arrears and owed 23,000 sterling for arrears of rent. Not a single tenant summoned was unemployed. There had not been single eviction. Clearly some were not endeavouring to pay their rent. Some owed sixty sterling.

Col. Amery said that details were in marked contrast with the vague generalities and the sob stuff from Scotland.

The latter remark started the labour explosion.—Reuter.

EVICCTIONS BILL AGAIN.

MODIFYING CLAUSE

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons to-day the Evictions Bill was introduced by Capt. Wedgwood-Bein prohibiting the eviction of the distressed tenants and providing the reimbursement of claims by local authorities. The tenant would be provided with a certificate of immunity from eviction by the local authorities who would investigate the applicant's resources and if necessary, supplement them sufficiently to enable him to retain his home. The Bill passed the first reading.—Reuter.

SOUTHAMPTON STRIKE.

LOCKOUT NOTICE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, April 9.

The lockout notices were withdrawn to-day in case of the Shipwright Society which has expelled its twelve hundred Southampton members. The operation of the lockout has been suspended in case of other shipyard unions till April 11th to give the Southampton members a further opportunity of resuming work.

A conference in London of the Shipyard unions involved in the Southampton strike has reported that there was not a two-thirds majority for continuing the strike. The executive of each affiliated union has ordered its men to return to work to-morrow and it is hoped this will avert the lockout.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN NEGOTIATOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 10.

The Russian negotiators headed by M. Rakovsky arrived in London tonight.—Reuter.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARDS SOVIET

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—M. Poincaré defined France's attitude towards Russia in the Senate. He stated that it was not because of Russia's internal regime that France had not resumed relations but because the Soviet Government did not agree to the settlement of outstanding economic questions. This coincided with the United States' attitude. He sent a note to Britain regarding the forthcoming Anglo-Russian negotiations drawing attention to the position of the owners of Russian bonds and submitting that any settlement which was reached must apply to the whole of the Russian debt. He asked Britain to have regard to this matter and at the same time instructed the French Ambassador not to make formal refusals in the event of Britain desiring France to participate in the Anglo-Russian conversations. He was quite ready to resume conversations when Russia showed herself disposed to pass from words to deeds. France was not placing obstacles in the way of private enterprise with Russia.—Reuter.

TRADE RETURNS FOR MARCH.

LONDON, April 10.

The Board of Trade returns show that imports for March are hundred and three million sterling—an increase of seven million compared with those for February. Exports are sixty-one million sterling—a decrease of six million.—Reuter.

"RULERS OF INDIA."

PROVIDING FOR LEAVE.

FIRST READING OF BILL IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, April 9.

The House of Lords passed the first reading of the Bill introduced by Lord Olivier providing for granting the Governor-General, Governors, the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Councillors in India leave to come home without vacating their posts.

The introduction of the Bill was preceded by a debate. Lord Peel drawing attention to the matter pointed out that before the Act of 1919 the rule providing that officers become vacant if certain officials departed to Europe applied to the Viceroy and three presidency Governors; but owing possibly to a small oversight in the Act the rule was now applied to all Governors. There was no similar rule regarding the Governors of other Dominions. There might have been very good reasons for it in 1793 but its alteration now would offer solid advantages. It would become more and more important that Governorships should be filled by the most experienced men obtainable. The field of selection would be largely widened if an assurance could be given that in cases of urgency or holiday, holders would not be debarred from returning home at least once during the term of office.

Lord Peel further contended that the members of the Executive Council should be accorded a similar concession.

Dealing with possible objections to the proposed alteration, Lord Peel remarked that the leave need only be granted when no great problems were being presented. He argued that the Viceroy by his visit to England could better familiarize himself with the trend of thought and influence in the matters concerning India's external relations.

Lord Olivier welcomed the Bill and indicated it would be carried through all the stages as soon as possible.

Lord Curzon pointed out that quicker means of telegraphic and sea communication enabled the Viceroy to keep in a closer touch with India than used to be the case formerly. He agreed with Lord Peel's last named contention and hoped that the Bill would not provide for too long leave and expressed the opinion that the Bill should be considered in a committee of the whole House instead of the joint committee on Indian affairs.

The Bill also deals with the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

SARDAR SEPAH AGREES TO RETURN.

LONDON, April 9.

Teheran.—After a vote of confidence in Sardar Sepah a deputation from the Majlis visited him to acquaint him with the result and to ask him to return to Teheran. Sardar Sepah expressed thanks and said that his only desire was to carry out the wishes of Parliament. He agreed to return to his country-house near Teheran, where he could more easily discuss matters with the deputies.—Reuter.

SECRET SESSION OF MEJLIS.

LONDON, April 10.

Teheran.—A secret session of the Majlis passed a vote of confidence in Sardar Sepah by 86 votes to 20. It is reported that twelve Deputies have been elected to proceed to Buehlin to interview Sardar Sepah.—Reuter.

OWNERS' TERMS.

RESULTS OF MINERS' BALLOT.

LONDON, April 9.

The results of the North of England miners' ballot on the owners' terms hitherto received show Northumberland, North Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Leicestershire favour acceptance by substantial majorities but Lancashire and Cheshire returns indicate a large vote against acceptance in consequence of the recommendation of the Local Federation.—Reuter.

SALE OF FRENCH VESSELS.

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted by 371 votes to 138 a Bill authorising contracts for the sale of the state owned vessels. The reporter of the Bill stated 422 ships, aggregating 200,000 tons, which cost 1,425 million francs realised 247 million francs.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE FIRING.

MISTAKE IN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 10.

The number of millhands which remained inside the mill compound before firing and after persuasion by leaders to leave was 403 (four hundred) according to the official report and not 4,000 (four thousands), as appearing in some papers in the text of the official communique. The figure of 4,000 is either misprint or a mistake in the original official communique.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

MORE MEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 10.

Three prominent Satyagraha leaders Messrs. A. K. Pillappa Nair and Velayutha Menon were arrested yesterday at the Congress Camp under Secretary Sections on a warrant from the District Magistrate of Kottayam. They were removed to Kottayam in Government car escorted by the Superintendent of Police. They were garlanded and given a hearty send off by their co-workers and volunteers.

Satyagraha was offered as usual yesterday and three volunteers, one Nair and two Mazhavas marched on to the prohibited area, and were arrested near the western temple gate. Mr. P. T. Police Commissioner, and Mr. George Joseph were present. The arrested volunteers were put up for trial and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment on failure to furnish security.

SIN OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

HINDUS' RESPONSIBILITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VIKRAM, April 10.

Messrs. A. K. Pillai, Kelappan Nair and Velayutha Menon were arrested yesterday under security sections on warrant from the Kottayam District Magistrate. They were removed to Kottayam in Government car escorted by the Superintendent of Police. They were garlanded and given hearty send-off by the co-workers and volunteers. Satyagraha was offered as usual. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Pitt and Mr. George Joseph were present. The Satyagrahis were one Nair and two Mazhavas. They were arrested and later sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

Attempts are now being made to organise a league of sympathisers of the caste Hindus composed of people who though unable to offer as volunteers are otherwise prepared to support the cause by educating public opinion. It is understood that the Christian and Muslim sympathisers are mobilising themselves to support the movement.

MR. JOSEPH'S MANIFESTO.

In view of the arrest of his colleagues Mr. George Joseph has issued the following manifesto:—"I wish to announce that Messrs. A. K. Pillai, Kelappan Nair and Velayutha Menon were arrested this morning. Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon and T. K. Madhavan would also have been arrested if they had not already offered themselves for Satyagraha. The intention of the government is obvious. It feels that if the directors of the movement are struck down the Satyagraha will collapse and die, but what Government has aimed at is a blow in reality no more than a challenge. It is up to the enlightened public of Kerala to show that there is a limit beyond which official support of ancient iniquity and oppression cannot be allowed to go and that it has been overstepped in Vaimom. I appeal to the public in and out of Kerala to show beyond the possibility of mistake that Government by its action against the Satyagrahis stands isolated from the living and creative currents of Indian thought. If Government is so convinced I am assured that it will drop its present policy and help to rid Travancore of the sin of untouchability. I want volunteers in a constant stream and financial assistance on an unstinting scale. While the burden must rest primarily on Hindus because Hinduism is responsible for the original evil non-Hindus are not altogether absolved from the responsibility. The challenge is to us all Indians because the wrong that issued out of Hinduism has handicapped all national effort."

JAVAHARLAL NEHRU'S MESSAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, April 10.

Sit. Bhaskar of Travancore, who was on Khadi propaganda in Northern India left Delhi yesterday for Vaimom to join the Satyagrahis.

Sit. Bhaskar had a long interview with Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya on the subject, who sympathised with the Satyagrahis in the South.

Sit. Javaharlal Nehru, Secretary All-India Congress, gave the following message to Sit. Bhaskar:—"I thoroughly sympathise with the Thyiyas and other so-called Untouchables and Unapproachables in their grievances against the caste Hindus in the South. Trust that they will stand up to their rights and by their firmness remove all their grievances. I hope also that the caste Hindus will not deny their brethren the ordinary rights of human beings."

VAIKAMSATHYAGRAHA FUND.

The Manager of the Kanara Vulcanizing Works, Bombay, sends the following first list of subscriptions which were received for the above fund:—

Mr. K. V. K. Kidave, Proprietor, Kanara Vulcanizing Works Rs. 25. Mr. K. C. Nayar Rs. 5. Mr. M. Krishnan Rs. 5. Mr. C. Chandukutty Rs. 5. Mr. C. Chandu Rs. 5. Mr. M. Anandan Re. 1. Mr. A. Kannan Nair Re. 1. Mr. P. Vasu Re. 1. Mr. T. Imbichetty Re. 1. Total Rs. 49.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

PLIGHT OF MOPLAHS.

UNIMAGINABLE STATE OF DESTITUTION.

YAKUB HASAN'S AMELIORATION SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 10.

After the conclusion of the Cannanore Conference Mr. Yakub Hasan made an extensive tour in the region area in Malabar with a view to personally ascertaining the condition of the Moplahs. He returned only a few days ago and will be issuing a long statement to the Press which will appear, it is expected, in this evening's local papers. Amongst Mr. Hasan's queries I am enabled to give you the following summary: a little earlier than I would otherwise be able to do.

After some initial difficulties with the Police and after Mr. Yakub Hasan explained the object of his intended visit to the affected area to the District Magistrate, Mr. Thorpe no obstacles were placed in his way. Accompanied by Chaudhary Noor Hasan of Poona, Jamette-Davato-Tablighi-Isim, Mr. Mohiuddin Koya, who had shared imprisonment with him at Cannanore and Mr. Mohamed whom Maulana Shaikat Ali had deputed to gather information for drawing up of the Moplahs' scheme of Moplah relief, he had promulgated at Cannanore Mr. Hasan visited some 21 places in three days, accomplishing a journey of 180 miles by road and 20 miles by river. The Taluks of Valluvand and Ernad and a part of Chent and Ponani Taluks form the rebellion area. *Ansams* (which are localities containing groups of houses and are analogous to villages) which Mr. Hasan and his friends visited were either entirely Muslim or predominantly Muslim. Everywhere they went they saw considerable misery and suffering. There was hardly a Moplah family in any *Ansam* that they visited that had not suffered in the rebellion or after every family had lost some members either being killed, burnt, shot, hanged or imprisoned. The visitors came across a family of which five men were in jail only a boy of fourteen now aged sixteen being left behind to take care of the family consisting of five women and sixteen children. This boy also was arrested and his imprisonment was commuted to a fine which he has been paying in monthly instalments of one rupee. It could be more imagined than described the state of destitution the women, children and old men must be in when all the bread earners had been taken away from the family. The incidence of family suffering just quoted is typical of a number of cases. According to Government account between 1200 and 1500 Moplahs were killed, 3000 are in prison. Granting 400 dependents to each of these males killed and imprisoned there are at the lowest computation 30,000 that require relief. It would appear that the Central Relief Committee organized by the Servants of India Society, Poona, the Jamaat and the Moplah Amelioration Committee of Madras rendered useful service, but their help was very inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. It could also appear that the first Committee mostly rendered relief to Hindu sufferers and very little help was given to the Moplahs. These three agencies could carry relief only to a small percentage of sufferers. There were many places where no relief reached at all. In other places very inadequate relief was given.

The Moplahs required relief not only in the matter of food and clothing, but also in rebuilding mosques and other institutions that were burnt down by military operations. In these *Ansams* whose economy was in a state of ruin, the men earned by harvesting coir yarn, but whose trees did not grow they died on their livelihood by pounding rice. The number of women thus employed is very small and the rest are practically starving. It would seem some early by selling fuel. As the monsoon failed this year there is little cultivation, so that the women have not even their usual field work. Mr. Yakub Hasan says that he actually saw many women proceeding to Wynad taluk in the hope of getting work on the tea and coffee plantations. Even these plantations have now become overworked with labourers. The lot of those having children seems to be most miserable. The precautions and uncertain life that the Moplahs lived under the notoriously oppressive landholders called *Jomats* had already made the economic condition of the community very bad and the rebellion helped to reduce their condition to the direst level. Almost all adult males who have escaped death or imprisonment are paying fines ranging from one rupee to Rs. 20 per month. Added to all these difficulties they are being subject to Police harassment. Many Moplahs have preferred prison to the sort of freedom they were given and have gone back to jail to serve their term. Thus a stupendous task awaits the people of India. It they were to rehabilitate the Moplah race to its former state.

VERY APPROPRIATE SCHEME.

Maulana Shaikat Ali's appeal that every well-to-do Muslim should adopt at least one Moplah child and contribute Rs. 10 monthly for its maintenance and education for 2 years is very opportune and appropriate says Mr. Hasan. The orphanage at Calicut managed by the Poona Jamaat is an institution of only halfhearted means and has not more than 100 boys and girls of tender age. Mr. Hasan says that with a monthly contribution of Rs. 10 two children with their mother can be maintained, because it really costs very little to feed them. The mother should be paid Rs. 5 for herself and Rs. 2 for each child below 14 years of age on condition that she sends the children to a school near the locality. There is at least one school in every *Ansam*. Practically all Moplah children attend schools and the Koran is taught them. The Madras Government has sanctioned the recommendations of the Moplah Education Committee for introducing compulsory education among the Moplahs in certain selected areas.

EXPANSION OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Yakub Hasan says that soon there will be an expansion of educational facilities.

Still it would be necessary to get *Makhtabs* opened in certain other areas by private effort. To meet the needs a grant of Rs. 12 to 15 a month and a furniture grant will be sufficient inducement to a teacher to start a *Makhtab*. As for boys and girls above 14 years of age they must be found employment. Such of them as are intelligent and fit for higher education or industrial training may be given scholarships to continue their education. For a proper working out of the scheme Mr. Hasan would entrust it to the Poona Jamaat the members of whose staff perform their duties in a true missionary spirit. The Central Khilafat Committee had utilised the services of this agency for the distribution of relief to the extent of Rs. 42,000.

AMELIORATION PROVISION

Provision must, therefore, be made roughly for 2,000 mothers at Rs. 5 a month; Rs. 10,000, 6,000 boys below 14 years at Rs. 2, Rs. 3,000, 1,000 boys above fourteen at Rs. 7, Rs. 7,000. On the average the monthly expenditure will come to Rs. 37,000. It would not be difficult, says Mr. Hasan, to find, say, 4,000 persons in all India and in all communities to adopt Moplah children and pay Rs. 10 a month or Rs. 240 in lump-sum for two years. The maintenance and education of thousands of children above 14 years who are not fit for higher or technical education and women who also need urgent relief have to be provided for. The Amelioration Committee should be helped with funds to enable it to develop its coir department and to reopen depots that it had closed down for want of funds. This would give the unemployed some work. An investment of Rs. 1,500 gives employment to a thousand women and children under the Amelioration Committee's scheme. Whereas for Rs. 6,000 under the Poona Committee only 100 are benefited. A fund of Rs. 50,000 is needed to keep up the coir business for two years. Mr. Yakub Hasan says that he thought of charkha in introducing the scheme for Moplah relief, but the Jamaat's experience in this line at Kallai seems to have been a failure. A factory of sixty charkhas was kept going for six months, but the work turned out was very discouraging. Only half a dozen worth of yarn being produced by a single person a day. He does not, however, think that charkha was given sufficiently long trial. Spinning must be accompanied by weaving locally and after women spinners acquired proficiency in the art the industry will be found to yield encouraging results. At least half a lakh of rupees would be required for establishing industries in the areas where there are no coconut plantations and consequently there could be no coir industry.

PERIL OF EXTINCTION.

In conclusion Mr. Yakub Hasan has appealed to all his countrymen of all views in the name of Humanity to come to the rescue of the Moplahs and save them from starvation and destruction. A large percentage of adult population in Southern Malabar is either dead or languishing in jail and if the remnants of the community are not saved and the children helped to be trained and educated to become useful members of the Indian nationality the whole race of Moplahs runs the peril of disappearing altogether in a short time. That will be a calamity to the nation, because the Moplah with all his faults is an excellent specimen of Humanity and a little training in proper ways would make them an asset to the nation along with the Sikhs, Rajputs, Maharrats and other martial communities in India.

HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Tenth Annual General Report of the Social Services League, Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, was presented to a fairly large gathering of the Society's well-wishers at the Servants of India Hall on Thursday. The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai A. Shah presided.

Mr. K. J. Dubash in his report inter alia said: "The number of poor classes of people attending the Dispensary shows that it has satisfied the real want and the treatment given therein has been very satisfactory. The work of this Charitable Dispensary among the labourers and other workmen has been much appreciated and a steady demand of such relief is sure to grow in course of time. The appointment of a representative Committee to regulate and supervise the work of the Dispensary will, we hope, increase the confidence of the public in its management. The Committee has been able to carry on this useful work at a small cost through the instrumentality of Dr. Ravakar, our Secretary, and Doctor in Charge of the Dispensary who has kindly agreed to serve without any remuneration for the present. The Committee are in need of encouragement and financial support for the continuation and development of this useful work. We hope these will surely be forthcoming from the generous public. During the year under report as many 316 patients were treated at the Dispensary and the total collections came to Rs. 238/12."

The adoption of the report was seconded and carried.

Sir A. A. Shah in a short speech eulogised the self-sacrifice of Dr. Ravakar and hoped that the public would come forward and help this branch of medicine by contributing generously.

U.P. DIST. BOARDS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, April 9.

At the United Provinces District Boards' Conference just closed resolutions were adopted urging (1) the formation of a U. P. Council of District Boards with the object of consulting one another in a regular, systematic and authoritative manner on measures of public welfare and to take concerted action thereon. (2) Amendment of section 103 of the U. P. District Boards Act so as to empower the Boards to levy taxes on the lines of Municipal taxes. (3) that the Motor Vehicles Act and the Stage Carriages Act be so modified as to confer upon the District Boards an authority to grant licenses to ferries and cars plying for hire on the District Boards' roads. (4) that clause (c) of section 8 be so altered as to include those who have passed the vernacular final Adhikari Prathama Pariksha of the Benares College and the Prathama Pariksha of the Hindi Sahitya Samiti and similar examinations in Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

NEED OF CONVENTION.

MR. J. DWARKADAS' LECTURE

Under the auspice of the Bombay branch of the National Conference a public lecture was delivered by Mr. J. Dwarkadas on Thursday evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on "Responsible Government". Rao Bahadur P. D. Joshi presiding. The lecture was marked with frequent interruptions and at times it reached a stage when it was not possible to follow the speaker owing to shouts and humorous jokes on the part of the audience. A gentleman who was frequently interrupting and putting questions was asked by another gentleman sitting opposite to reserve his questions till the lecture was finished. This remark the first gentleman objected to and retorted first gentleman objected to and he received while those two gentlemen were exchanging courtesies with hard words the audience was clapping hands and merely shouting. Mr. J. Dwarkadas had therefore besides taking care of himself against the interrupters had also to pacify the squabblers which was not an easy task, having regard to the fact that most of the audience composed of men who did not agree with his political views.

Mr. Saheb Joshi, an introducing the speaker, described him as a distinguished patriot and a loyal citizen whose services were confined not only to Bombay but to whole India. This was received with laughter by the audience.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas then said Swaraj or Self-Government had become a national cry and there was not one man in the country who did not want it. They only differed in detail, but agreed in principle. The opponents of Self-Government brought forward many objections such as want of unity, Hindu-Muslim differences etc. He said no country had a right to say to the other country that in view of the weakness of the difference of opinion she was not fit to govern. India has a right to Responsible Government, and she would have it. Referring to the disagreement of details he said some leaders wanted Responsible Government by constitutional means, while the others wanted to achieve it by Parliamentary method. The latter was the best and universally accepted. He did not think Hindu-Muslim difference was such as should retard the achievement of Responsible Government. As a matter of fact, he thought this problem would automatically be solved when Swaraj was achieved. The administration of Indian States, such as Nizam's where there was a vast number of Hindu subjects and the Kashmir State where the majority of the subjects were Muslims gave a striking example of the Self-Government with even hands between communities and communities without regard to class or caste prejudice. Another objection against granting Responsible Government was that India was a vast country and the electorate was very small. He said the electorate compared favourably with any civilized country when it was borne in mind that before 1919 the total electorate was 33,000 against 60 to 70 lacs now.

He then referred to the achievements of the Swaraj party in the Legislative Assembly and said after the rejection of four items from the budget the Swarajists and the Independents agreed to go through the budget, item by item, and passed many items. After moving numerous amendments, but when the time for the passing of the Budget as a whole came it was thrown out. This he said was not right and the Viceroy was justified in exercising his power of certification. The certification of Salt Tax was condemned not only by the Legislative Assembly last year but also by politicians like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Trevelyan and recently by Lord Olivier, but the action of the Viceroy in certifying the Finance Bill now could not be condemned as the Legislative Assembly has passed the Finance Bill item by item, and then threw it away as a whole.

CONVENTION VS. ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas at this stage asked the Chairman to speak on Responsible Government, as an hour had almost passed in his preliminary. Referring to the subject proper he said a national Convention to draft a constitution was better than a Round Table Conference. In the former all the orders representing different shades of political opinions will have a chance to draft a constitution which would be submitted to the nation and ultimately to the Parliament, while the latter would be called by Government on which some men might sit who might ultimately say that India did not require Self-Government. He said leaders like Messrs. Kelkar, Karandikar and Jayakar had given their signature for the convention of a National Conference to draft a constitution which showed that they agreed not on the principle only but also in regard to the detail. He did not believe in the non-payment of taxes or Civil Disobedience, as it would not drive out the foreigners but kill Indians at the hands of Indians. He was afraid the bloodshed of Malabar and other places of India would be enacted afresh if Civil Disobedience was resorted to. He advised, therefore, the people to convene a National Convention to draft a constitution so that responsible Self-Government might be achieved at an earliest possible moment.

The President then moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, and Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth to the Chairman, but the audience were in a mood to carry them, and dispersed abruptly while they were speaking with shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay.'

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of March 1924 amounted to 59,244 barrels.—A.P.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK.

DIRECTORS' APPEAL ADMITTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

Lala Range Lal, officiating Sessions Judge, Lahore, has admitted the appeal preferred by the Directors of the Punjab Industrial Bank, Limited, Lahore, who were variously convicted and fined from Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 by Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate, Lahore, under Section 91 (3) Indian Companies Act for misuse of voting powers at a factories meeting. The Judge further ordered that the sentences of fine be stayed pending till the result of the appeal.

"BANDE MATARAM" LIBEL CASE.

DIFFERING JUDGMENTS IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

Judgment has been pronounced to-day by the High Court Bench, consisting of Messrs. Justices Martineau and Moti Sagar in an appeal filed by Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Sargodha, against the Punjab Akbarat Company, Limited, which owns the "Bande Matram" newspaper founded by Lala Lajpat Rai. It will be remembered that Mr. Ogilvie brought the suit against the "Bande Matram" claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages for libel, but Mr. Bawa Kashiram, Sub-Judge, who tried the case gave him a nominal damage of Rs. 100 only on the ground that plaintiff's own conduct was not free from blame. Against that decree Mr. Ogilvie appealed to the High Court and the defendant newspaper filed cross objections. The learned Judges have, however, delivered differing judgments. Mr. Justice Martineau holding that the damages should be enhanced to Rs. 10,000, while Mr. Justice Moti Sagar holding that both the appeal and the cross objections be dismissed. The procedure in such a case is not clear, but if the recent full Bench ruling of Bombay is followed, it would seem that the trial Court's decree stand though letters patent appeal might perhaps be allowed.

"ZEMINDAR'S" APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

Appropos of the dismissal of an appeal filed by the "Zamindar" newspaper of Lahore against the decree of the Senior Sub-Judge awarding Rs. 15,000 damages to Mr. Ismengher D. I. G. Police for libel, it is understood that the appeal to the High Court failed on a technical ground as no proper decree sheet was filed along with the grounds of appeal.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT RATODERO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 9.

Appropos of the Hindu-Muslim frictions at Ratodero in Larkana District, reported last week, relations between Hindus and Mussalman are still anything but cordial. Hindus fearing breach of peace waited on the District Magistrate, who has now stationed special police which are patrolling the surrounding villages so that no high-handedness may occur.

DISPUTE OVER CONSTRUCTION OF MOSQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 9.

A report comes from Tando Adam, a town in Nawabshah, of a tension of feeling over the question of construction of a mosque near a well in a Hindu locality. The dispute has been going on for a long time over a piece of land on which a mosque is being built which the Mahomedans claim as their own. The local Municipality refuses to recognise the claim of Mahomedans and the District Magistrate refused to entertain the Mahomedans' claim, and referred the matter to higher authorities. In the meantime the Mahomedans are reported to have forcibly employed a large number of artisans to build the mosque in spite of the Municipality's refusal. It is stated that the Municipality has sent a deputation to wait on the Commissioner in this connexion.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In the share market to-day steady with a better gunny market noted judiciously with a limited business passing. Later on, however, some improvement was manifested, the close being firm at the best of the day. In Cols with the exception of Gopalchuck and Lakurka interest was limited. Latter shows a rise of one point.

In Miscellaneous Britannia Biscuits shew a drop of about 2 and Jengal Flour 42 points. In Teas a small business only is reported. Government Securities were slightly easier. The following were the closing quotations:—Government Securities—5 per cent. loan 191-55 Rs. 98 1/2, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 103 1/4 S. Govts.

Railways—Arrab Sasaram Light Railway 62, Cottons 180, 414, Jutes—Auckland 185, Bally 193, Barnagore 147, Barnagore pref. 40, Cheviot 247 S. L. Clive 3 1/8, Clive 6 per cent. pref. 89, Empire 40, Howrah 42 1/4, India 22 1/2, Hukm 40, Jute 10, Lawrence 500, Nalhati 385 S. L. Nuddea 41, Orient 183, Presidency 6/13, Reliance 54 1/10.

Debtors—Asian 1 1/2, Arrang 3, Bengal 610, Bankpur 10, 1, Burra 36, Gopalchuck 20/2, Kattras Jherria 102 1/8, Lakurka 12, New Beerhoom 36 1/8, Nodula 5 1/8, Penel 15/6, 6, Teas 54 1/2, Samla Ratanagur 7/12, Secapore 32 1/8, Premium Sootarampore 8/4, Sowradhi 3 1/4.

Miscellaneous: Britannia Engineering 5/12, Peabody Shipyards 4 1/2, Bengal Flour 130, Britannia Biscuits 7/12, British India Corporation 5 1/4, Fairbairn Lawson 2 S. L., Calcutta Steam Navigation 35, Tea Companies—At 17/8, Batelli 3 1/2, Dantamara 5/8, East India 15/4 qd, Julliban 14 1/4, Tenggani 14 1/2. Debentures—6 per cent. Nandam Teq debentures 80.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and three-fourth pence and denominated one shilling four and twenty-five thirty-second pence.

LORD WILLINGDON AT POONA

HIS PLEASANT MEMORIES OF PAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 10.

Lord Willingdon, who arrived here this morning, paid a visit to the Ferguson College at noon, where he received a deputation from the Willingdon College, Sangli. The deputation presented him with an address which recounted the many valuable services which Lord Willingdon had done to the Deccan Education Society in general and the Willingdon College in particular.

Dr. Paranjape offered his Excellency a hearty welcome after which Principal Bhat read the address which was presented to Lord Willingdon in a silver casket along with photographs of the College building.

PLEASANT MEMORIES OF PAST.

In replying Lord Willingdon expressed his pleasure at his visit to Poona and the Ferguson College which enabled him to recall many pleasant memories of the past. He had always done his best to further all educational objects and so far as the Willingdon College was concerned his interest in it was as keen as before. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Bombay Government will soon find it possible to help the Willingdon College financially.

LORD WILLINGDON IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 10.

Lord and Lady Willingdon seized the opportunity while on their way to Bombay to pay a round their last visit to-day and the occasion afforded many of their old friends the chance they needed to bid them goodbye. There was a good gathering at the station this morning when the special train arrived, including a troop of boy scouts. Lord and Lady Willingdon motored to several places of interest, including both the branches of the Willingdon Soldiers Club in Poona and Kirkee which their Excellencies were instrumental in establishing. Lady Willingdon also visited St. Mary's Institute for disabled Indian Soldiers at Kirkee while Lord Willingdon was presented with an address by the principal and professors of the Willingdon College at Sangli who had come to Poona specially for the purpose.

This little ceremony took place at the Ferguson College. Lord Willingdon made a brief speech in reply in which he referred with regret to his impending departure from India, to which, he said, he owed a great debt of gratitude for a happy home, happy memories and many good friends who had given him. The visit concluded with an at-home given in their honour at the Boat Club by Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward.

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce Mr. McPherson, Chairman of the Chamber, referred to the relations of the Chamber with the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi, and said that they were not running in opposition to the Punjab Chamber. Several reasons had prompted them to form a new Chamber at north India, one of the principal reason being that they did not consider that interests of commercial firms could be adequately served by the Punjab Chamber whose headquarters were at Delhi. It was essential that the headquarters of the Chamber must be located in Lahore permanently, it being the capital of the Punjab and headquarters of the Punjab Government and the North-Western Railway. Their Chamber was considering the question of requesting the railway authorities to reduce high freight rates that are now in force.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 2.

At a monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to advise the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon that in the opinion of the Madras Chamber the subjects proposed to be investigated by the Committee of Enquiry in the matter of overhauling duty on South African coal appear to be very comprehensive and that the Madras Chamber is in accord with the view that the present is an opportune time to press for the proposed Committee of Enquiry. Regarding the tenth Congress of Commerce of the British Empire, London, 1924, the meeting resolved to advise the Associated Chambers that the Madras Chamber approves of the suggestion made by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce that it would add considerably to the weight of Indian opinion at the Congress if delegates from Indian Chambers were to attend under the aegis of the Associated Chambers with something in the nature of a common programme and with a proper arrangement for common support to any measure which the Indian Chambers might agree to and to communicate the names of Messrs. E. C. E. Wood, A. J. Leach, K. Kay and R. Lee as probable representatives of the Chamber.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain K. E. Previte, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay on Thursday afternoon.

A Rangoon message says:—Mr. Justice M. C. Coll, I.C.S., having proceeded on leave, Mr. Justice Duckworth, I.C.S., has been appointed to Mandalay to officiate as a Judge of the High Court. Mr. H. A. Brown, District-Attorney, I.C.S., will take Mr. Justice Pratt's place as a Judge of the High Court when the latter proceeds on leave.

The Government of India have again sanctioned the creation of a temporary post of Indian Pilgrimage Officer and have appointed Mr. Mahammad Haseen Khan to it with effect from 11th of April, 1924.—(A.P.)

THIRD SHAHIDI

JATHA.

PEACEFUL PROGRESS.

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, April 3.

The third Shahidi Jatha, which started from Amritsar on the 21st March was announced to reach Jagraon, a small town in Ludhiana District on the 2nd April. I went up to Jagraon without previous notice with a view to get a first-hand knowledge about the feeling of the villagers and the progress of the Jatha.

Jagraon is hardly a town; it is an overgrown village with a population of not more than 15,000 souls. It has a claim for national remembrance. It is the birthplace of Lala Lajpat Rai. The Sikh population in the town is not more than 10 per cent.—the rest being Hindus and Mussalman. I reached Jagraon early at about 12 noon. The Jatha was announced to arrive only by about 6 o'clock in the evening. A quiet walk round the town convinced me beyond doubt that the approach of the Jatha was looked upon with great enthusiasm by all sections of the people. All the streets were already crowded and for more than two miles along the route it was not possible to drive in a carriage or cart. The camp where preparations were being made to hold the 'devan' was about two furlongs from the market place. It was well enclosed and the volunteers had made all arrangements for the proper reception and accommodation of the Jatha.

SOLEMN RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.

I drove out of the town in order to meet the Jatha in one of the villages before it came near the town. All along the route there were large crowds waiting anxiously for the Jatha to come. These men and women were waiting in the hot sun for hours in order to be the first to welcome the heroes to their town. The sangat or the crowd that had gathered round the Jatha was not more than five thousand. But when it began to march towards the town the crowd began to swell to such an extent that at the city gates when a formal reception was given to them it must have numbered not less than 60 to 70 thousand. It was no ordinary sight to see this huge crowd moving in a reverential spirit, with the Jatha marching to an inspiring band and singing soul stirring *shabads* (Sikh hymns). A part of the Jatha walked in front as a protection for the flags and the Guru Granth Sahib which was carried in a palanquin and the rest followed behind the Ambulance Corps making up the rear. There was not the least trace of disorderliness in the whole affair. I talked to a few members of the Jatha. They told me that the enthusiasm in the villages through which they passed was immense and that both Hindus and Mussalman of all grades were equally kind to them. After the local 'sangat' had treated the Jatha to milk and sweets the procession towards the town began. It was about 6 p.m. when they reached the camp. A big 'devan' was held there which was attended by many thousands of people. The Jatha camped there for the night.

MESSENGER OF NATIONALISM.

One thing which was prominently noticeable about the crowd was the extraordinarily high percentage of men in khadder clothes. The Akali movement has given a great impetus to Khadi in the Punjab. Every man, woman and child who accepts the lead of the S.P.C.F. has discarded foreign cloth. More than 80 per cent. of the huge crowd which met the Jatha was clothed in homespun.

The crowd was not only orderly and peaceful but entirely unarmed. Very few carried even walking sticks, and except for crackers which are the unavoidable accompaniment of every procession in India there was nothing in the 'sangat' to give even a faint colouring to any suggestion of the crowd being menacing. On the other hand the whole attitude of the 'sangat' all along was extremely reverential. It was a solemn religious occasion; and not a gray carnival. It has been to me an enabling experience to watch Sikh women both old and young in large numbers singing the *shabads* and attending to the comforts of the Jatha.

The educational value of the Jathas both from the Sikh religious point of view and from the national point of view is great. The present Jatha is traversing an area which is politically backward and the message of non-violence it carries is reaching homes and hearts which have so far been uninfluenced by the current of nationalism. The idea that communal feeling is being disturbed by Sikh demonstrations which are disliked by Hindus and Mussalman has no foundation whatever.

CHASE OF A MAGISTRATE.

SEQUEL TO THREATENING A BOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NOAKHALI, April 9.

Information has reached here of a cowardly attack on Mr. Martin, District Magistrate. On Monday last while he was out walking on Raipura Road about two miles from Ranggunj, where he was staying, he was abused by two Mahomedan boys and on Mr. Martin catching hold of the older boy by arm several people who were working on the adjoining field came up and assumed a threatening attitude. Mr. Martin's reticence proving of no avail, he hit and felled one of the crowd and ran a distance of one and a half miles to the thana chased all the way by an angry crowd. Mr. Martin had his knuckles and right wrist injured.

Noakhali and Mymensing are the worst criminal districts in Bengal.

Major W. J. Baddeley, Officiating Commandant Royal Decan Horse, has just returned to Secunderabad from a successful shikar trip in Sirpur jungles where he bagged two full-grown tigers and one deer.—(A.P.)

PLEA FOR PATIENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India" :—

Some correspondents are anxious for my views on Council-entry and Hindu-Muslim questions. Others are equally insistent that I make no hasty pronouncement. I am myself most eager to express my opinion on both these questions but I want to avoid all avoidable mistakes. I owe a duty to those who differ from me. They are valued co-workers. They love their country just as much as I claim to do. Some of them have recent sacrifices to their credit to which I can lay no claim. They have a longer first-hand experience of the country than I have. Their opinions therefore deserve all the respect and consideration that are due to their position and ability. Above all, I must not embarrass them by any ill-considered opinion. This is a thankless task. The Government have rejected every advance made by them. The former have stood defiant behind their armed entrenchments even in such trifles (to them) as the removal of the prohibition against Mr. Horniman and the release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. In these circumstances it would be improper on my part without the utmost consideration to say anything that may in any way disturb the plans of the emergency. I am trying to grasp the situation and understand their viewpoint.

Nothing can possibly be lost by patience. Haste may cause unnecessary mischief. The same may be said of the Hindu-Muslim question with greater emphasis. It is a problem that requires the most delicate handling. Every thought has to be examined. Every word weighed. A hasty advance may cause an explosion. Though therefore I hold decided views on the question and am most anxious to express them, I must forbear. Both Hindus and Mussalmans occupying front positions in the community are asking me not to say a word without fully studying the situation. I have a letter which goes so far as to say that I shall know little until I have travelled and seen things for myself. Without going so far with my correspondents I give my assurance to them and all who think with them that I shall not write or say a word without a careful and prayerful study of the question. For me the attainment of Swaraj depends not upon what the English Cabinet thinks or says but entirely upon a proper, satisfactory and lasting solution of the thorny problem. Without it all before us is dark. With it Swaraj is within immediate reach.

Whilst therefore these conferences are going on, I respectfully urge those who are interested in my opinion on these important questions to go on with the constructive programme. Every yard of yarn spun or khaddar woven is a step towards Swaraj. Every one who refrains from harboring an evil thought of his Hindu or Mussalman brother as the case may be contributes to the solution. Every writer in the Press who economises his adjectives and ceases to impute motives or inflame public opinion makes easy the path to a proper solution. The other day the "Times of India" published illuminating extracts from the vernacular press showing the present mentality of some writers. They tell us how not to do the thing. Granting that a Hindu or a Mussalman utters a hasty word, it is no business of a pressman who wishes well to his country immediately to advertise it. It would be criminal to exaggerate such blunders. I am not sure that the statements advertised in those extracts were even made by the parties concerned. No expression of opinion from anybody is needed to demonstrate the necessity of being accurate, of curbing our tongues and checking our pens.

MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA.

RESOLUTION ON STEEL PROTECTION.

The All India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha began its session at L.P.M. A resolution condemning the preferential treatment of Government offered to European traders was adopted. Then telegrams from Pt. Malaviya, Babu Bhagwandas and others were read wishing success to the Mahasabha after which the following resolutions were adopted :—

This Conference is of opinion that in the interests of this country it is necessary that (a) the funds standing to the credit of the Gold Standard Reserve in England be transferred to India and utilised to develop the industries of the country and remove the scarcity in the currency which is so seriously hampering the development of trade and industries (b) The illusory and injurious statutory rate of exchange at two shillings per rupee be further substituted by one shilling four pence (c) Gold standard be without delay adopted in the country and the mint be opened to the public for gold coinage.

"This Conference is of opinion that with a view to develop trade and industries in the country it is necessary that (a) All insurance, whether fire or marine, effected by or on account of the Government (b) The placements with Indian Companies (c) The impositions Cotton Excise Duty be abolished without further delay (d) Railway freights should be so altered as to remove undue preference given to the export of raw materials and import of manufactured goods and as to facilitate the development of local manufactures instead (d) Tenders for the purchase of Government stores should invariably be called in rupees and orders thereupon should as far as possible be placed with local manufacturers (e) Orders for the purchase of Government stores abroad be placed in the cheapest market.

This Conference views with concern the indifference of the Government in not taking any steps under the Railway Risk Notes Revision Committee's Report and urges that action be taken without further delay.

"This Conference strongly urges the Gov-

ernment of India to afford immediate and adequate protection to the Indian steel industry by raising the duty on imported steel. The Conference considers this question to be one of extreme national importance as in its opinion the very existence of one of the country's most important and promising industries is at stake."

This Conference accords its full support to the resolutions recently adopted by the Legislative Assembly regarding the laying of a duty on Natal coal to counter-balance the bounties granted by the South African Government on exported coal.

This Conference considers the creation of a national mercantile marine to be of extreme importance for the country's industrial development. The Conference is emphatically of opinion that no satisfactory development of an Indian mercantile marine is possible without Government's full sympathy and support which should take the form of Legislative enactments to safeguard indigenous enterprise against the competition and objectionable tactics of foreign shipping agencies operating in India and of direct aid Indian shipping and shipbuilding industries in the shape of bounties subsidies, cheap freight, expert advice training facilities and other well recognised forms of state aid. These resolutions were moved by Mr. Deviprasad Khanolkar of Calcutta, who spoke very feelingly on the subject.

BHAVNAGAR AND KATHIAWAD CONFERENCE.

THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 8.

The complete lull that followed the State Conference gradually promises to break its monotony, and threatens a struggle of an unwholesome nature to the public life of Bhavnagar. It will be remembered that at the last session of the Kathiawad Rajkya Parishad held in Wadhwan, Gohidwad was fixed to be the next venue of the Conference, and Bhavnagar was fixed in all but name to be the place of meeting. Sir Prabha-chandra Pattni, who believes that granting permission for holding a conference of this nature in Bhavnagar during the minority of the Maharaja, is to work against the best interests of the State and its connections with the rest of the States of Kathiawad, before sailing for England last year, desired the workers for the Conference that the movement be postponed till his return from England. After his return, the State Conference was all-engrossing, and the other conference was postponed to a more favourable occasion. It was the impression of not a few among the thoughtful, that the State Conference was a toy put in the hands of the people of Bhavnagar so that they might forget the other thing, or consider it no longer necessary. Very particular care was taken to see that no mention was made of the Kathiawad Rajkya Parishad by any Bhavnagaree during the three days of its meeting, and it is no longer a secret, that one para in the speech of the President of the Reception Committee, which made a reference to the forthcoming Kathiawad Conference, was carefully quietly and skillfully replaced in a single night. The only man who made any reference to the subject was Mr. G. B. Trivedi, the President. A resolution brought before the subjects committee, welcoming the conference to Bhavnagar, was ruled out of order, and many of the leading workers and citizens were prepared to sever their connection with the State Conference, the moment such a resolution was passed by the subjects committee, and one clear inference of all these, was this that the Administrative Council would, under circumstances adverse to the Kathiawad Parishad, meet in Bhavnagar, and that the Parishad could expect absolutely no support from any one of the responsible leaders of Bhavnagar.

The passing away of Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta, the father of the Kathiawad Rajkya Parishad removed the most ardent advocate of the cause in the province, and further delayed the work. To see the Conference meet in Bhavnagar was one of the cherished desire of the deceased leader, and one fitting memorial that could be effectively raised in his memory was to keep up the Conference, and the first step to this was considered to be its session in Bhavnagar.

However, no definite course was arrived at in this direction, till the 28th March, when the working Committee of the Kathiawad Parishad met at Porbandar, and resolved to hold the Conference in May, at any cost. Mahatma Gandhi, whose opinion on this subject was solicited, has given his opinion that the permission of Bhavnagar State should be very politely sought, "for this, and in case of failure to secure it, agitation should be the resort. This opinion lends considerable strength to the organisers of the moment. A meeting of the Reception Committee will meet here on the 15th inst. to plan out the details.

So, the struggle is approaching. There is no ground to believe that there is any change in the attitude of the State. Not a single individual from among the local leaders is likely to stand by the cause. It is not even unlikely that some of them would stand against the movement. If the State permits, it is in harmony with its custom and traditions, and many false notions about the work of this Conference will vanish for ever. If not, the Conference dies, and with it dies the public spirit of Kathiawad, and liberty of speech will be lost to the province.

CYCLONE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 9.

On Monday afternoon a cyclone blew over Sittaong off-shore and in Upper Burma, disorganising telegraph and telephone services and rendering roads impassable. Some buildings were damaged.

VACATION THOUGHTS

FOR YOUTHS IN SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes :—

In a few days you will all be free from the toil of your school and college studies and the anxieties of having to prepare for examinations, and will enjoy a long vacation. Some among you will continue to remain during this period in big towns, but a large number among you will go back to your homes in the villages and smaller towns. My appeal is intended for you all, but I urge it especially on those who will spend this long holiday in rural parts. Some of you may have sacrificed a great deal, and others done but little work for the Congress cause up till now, but during this vacation there is a splendid opportunity for you all to help the National movement.

THE SACRIFICE ASKED.

The work of the year is Khadi, and my appeal to you is that you should utilise your leisure time during the long vacation to help us in the Khadi work. This will not entail any sacrifice on your part nor any change in your plans for the future such as you may have chalked out and for which you are preparing. It will only involve a little physical labour, which the weakest among you can do without detriment to any literary studies or other occupations in which you may engage yourself.

A LITTLE COTTON.

The essentials of the Khadi programme are very simply stated. Every family that can afford it should keep a little cotton of its own. A Madras maund (25 lbs.) of cotton is the family standard. If spun into yarn this will be more than enough to make all the clothes which the family, including women and children, can want for a whole year.

A FEW MINUTES DAILY.

The spinning of this quantity of cotton is easily done in the course of six months if the members of the family sit each but a few minutes at the wheel, giving between them all two hours every day. It can safely be asserted that there is no family but its women, girls, boys and even the men can afford to spare out of their waste-hours this much time daily between them all.

AN HOUR'S CARDING FOR A WEEK'S SPINNING.

The cotton has to be prepared for spinning. If a young man sits at the carding box for about one hour any day, he can in that one hour prepare cotton enough for the entire family's spinning for a whole week. If a young man sets up a bow during the vacation, he has time not only to learn the art, but also to card and prepare slivers ready for spinning for the whole year for his family in the course of these two months, if only he sits regularly for an hour a day at the bow. If the cotton is unginned stuff, the ginning of a maund of cotton in an ordinary hand-gin, one of the simplest of household tools, will take but an inappreciable time. The seeds will be good food for the cow and the cotton is ready to be carded. If ginned cotton is procured, this part of the work is saved.

CARDING, THE KEY-STONE.

The Key of the whole programme is the carding. Our efforts at spinning have hitherto found their greatest obstacle in the difficulty of procuring carded cotton. Almost any one can be induced to spin if you give well prepared slivers and a good wheel. Wheels, stop working because carded cotton is not regularly available. Attempts to get professional pinjaris to card cotton and sell the slivers from the Congress offices are bound to prove costly, irregular and unsatisfactory. If there is one cause more than another for the apparent set-back in spinning activities among the leisured classes, it is due to the carding difficulty. Like spoon-feeding, supplying slivers to spinners, is not a healthy method of stimulating growth. This difficulty is however only apparent. If tackled properly it disappears at once. Carding should become an ordinary accomplishment of young men. It is here that you can do yeoman service during this coming vacation.

MOST EASY.

Any young man can learn the art of carding in a day or two. A middle-sized pinjar can be easily hung up in any room, and as readily started, a young man can learn and practise and also find the actual carding and sheering of cotton for a whole year's use for his family if during this vacation he gives but one hour in the morning everyday at the bow.

A TRUE STORY.

It was nearly three years ago that I brought a carding-bow from Satyagraha Ashram along with one of Mahatma Gandhi's big charkhas. The charkha became an active member of the family. But the bow, after some vain attempts to set it up went to a corner in the lumber room. There were slivers which a friend had supplied the spinning that went on. A Congress Committee borrowed the carding bow for some time. I don't know if it was useful there, but it was soon returned and it went again to the lumber room and thereafter was forgotten. My young friend S.G. of the Ashram came here last year, and I asked him if he could set up and work a carding bow. "Oh yes," he said. But after inspecting a local bamboo shop, he said there were not green bamboos such as he wanted, and we gave it up and forgot the subject again.

This year Shivaji, Vinobaji's brother accompanied me when I returned home from the Khadi tour.

"Can you set up this bow?" I asked him one day.

"Oh yes," he said. And this time I was more active and got the two or three strips of good bamboo and strings that were wanted. It did not cost us quite four annas and more than half an hour's labour. The carding-bow was installed.

Shivaji examined the tune of the gut like a veritable musician, shook his head

and took it out and restrung it. It was quite ready.

"Where is the beater?" I asked. We searched for it, but it was not to be found. Either the Congress Committee forgot to return it with the bow or it was mislaid somewhere else. Subhiah, my typist, would not brook delay but went to the town and returned in the evening with a new and beautifully made beater and a pound of cotton to start work. He boldly sat at the bow and after a few preliminary awkward blows, and warnings from Shivaji, he pulled along well enough. He soon got tired as all enthusiastic beginners at any game do. My son, young Narasimhan, stepped in. I smiled, for I thought the lad was too weak-limbed a boy for such work. But to my astonishment he went on all right. The thing proceeded regularly after this. The unmistakable music showed that the hands were deft enough and the young men not idle. Subhiah proudly came to my room on the second day with a neat paper roll containing quite a decent quantity of clean white slivers. "Really," I asked, "Did you do this?"

"Yes," said he. "It is quite an easy affair." The third day my son came with a still larger roll of slivers. It was delightful.

"The problem of spinning is solved," said I.

And so it is, reader, for every one can easily learn this simple art of carding and place the Charkha, so to say, on an independent and unshakable basis.

YOU BECOME AN INDEPENDENT CENTRE OF WORK.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi Board is arranging to open a colony where young men can stay without any expense for food or lodging and learn all about carding and spinning. They will have to work industriously in this colony but the result will be as Mr. Sarthanam, the Provincial Khadi Secretary puts it that every one of them becomes an independent centre of Khadi work. If you set up a bow in a room in your hostel, you can on Sundays card enough cotton to distribute slivers for all your friends and neighbours for the whole week. Every hostel could become a veritable centre of active Khadi work absolutely standing on its own legs.

Yarn spun can easily be made into cloth. You can easily find a weaver for your yarn. If it is thick it can be made into coating, towels, etc. If thin enough, it can be made into dhoties. The test yarn should be made into saris for the womenfolk. If you cannot find a local weaver, the Provincial Khadi Board would be glad to arrange the weaving for any one who has yarn, provided there is sufficient yarn given at a time, say 5 lbs.

YOUR QUOTA OF SERVICE.

This, then is the true Khadi Programme in which you can give your quota of service. If you learn carding, you substantially solve what has hitherto been the hardest part of the problem. You qualify yourself to be a worker of the first class and by your example, wherever you are, you do immense service to the movement.

There are other lesser things you can do; you can speak to men and women and induce them to wear Khadi;—of course you can do this only if you are yourselves exclusive devotees of Khadi. You can hawk Khadi. You can collect funds for Khaddar work. But all this is not such valuable service as your own carding and spinning.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

WHERE IS KHADI?

Mr. Jamnadas Bhanusa, Secretary, Provincial Khadi Board, Bombay, writes as follows under date April 8th :—

To-day is the third day of the "National Week" but where is the keen interest of the public for Khadi? Have we made this "National Week" a mere vaunted talk? The National Week is associated with the grim and determined struggle of Mahatmaji to chuck out the Rowlatt Act from the Statute Book of Indian Penal Laws. Have we forgotten the vigorous campaign against this "Black Act" by India's accredited leader who has been crying hoarse over Khadi and advising us to have our economic salvation through Khadi? The last day of the National Week is the memorable day of the "massacre of innocents" at Jallianwalla Bagh by General Dyer and his soldiers. Shall we only hold a meeting in memoriam and do nothing except this time honored formality? The days of formalities have gone. As our revered Lalaji has said, "Time has come for work," we must do our work and talk less. The National Week is now on and the absence of Khaddar buying public is awfully regrettable. It is incumbent upon the public to use Khaddar for the emancipation of our motherland and during this National Week, the public should make it a point to buy khaddar on a large scale. The National Week is a reminder, reminds you of your motherland and asks you to do your duty by her. If the Provincial Khadi Board can show a very handsome sum as sale proceeds of the Khaddar it will surely put "tons of strength" in Mahatmaji who is not very far from you. Will you not do your duty? All kinds of Khadi you will have at moderate prices at the "Bombay Samachar" Office, Frere Road, Fort.

DHANDHUKA MUNICIPALITY.

REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT URGED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANDHUKA, April 9.

As a culmination of the highbanded manner in which the President of the Dhandhuka Municipality was working, the Municipality Council to request the Governor-in-Council to remove the President for his neglect of duty and conducting business in unjust and illegal ways. A public meeting largely attended by Dhandhuka people congratulated the councillors who voted for the resolution and stood loyal to the people.

ABUSE OF PASSPORT RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Most of the statements the Home Member made in opposing Mr. Nariman's resolution discussed in the Legislative Council have been dealt with in the leading articles of your paper of the 29th and 31st ultimo. One notices, however, that only a bare mention has been made of the Passport Rules, which the Home Member asserts, would not allow Mr. Horniman to enter India since the latter is considered as an "undesirable" person.

May I point out that the Rules could be used accordingly as an interpretation is put on them? That these Rules are expressly made for preventing undesirable persons from entering a country, to which they might wish to proceed is obvious. But the whole thing rests on the definition of an "undesirable" person. On exactly what grounds the Executive consider, Mr. Horniman falls under that category? The Passport Issuing Authority (the Foreign Office) has to rely on the materials supplied to him in the present case, by the Government of Bombay perhaps, through the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the information re: the applicant's antecedents being injurious to his interests as well as a one-sided (based as it is, on Police Reports) the refusal of Passport is the inevitable result. It will thus be seen that the Home Member's speech is an admission that the Passport system exists, not to afford facilities re: his national status and as a means of identification to a holder of a passport (which is or ought to be the aim of it) but as a convenient measure which Government could use to effectively suppress the liberty of movement of certain individuals, whom they regard as "undesirable."

As far as the Indian Passport Rules are concerned, they do not require persons to obtain passports before embarking from any port in British India but as practically every other country requires travellers to be in possession of passports for landing, travellers are advised to have passports before embarking (Italics mine), states the Passport Notice issued by Mr. Dow, Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay. I am unable to make out what advantage in allowing a person to embark without a passport, the above statement offers, since no body would be fool enough to act on it in the face of the warning that he might not be allowed to land at the place of his destination. I do not know whether the British Passport Regulations differ from the Indian ones, on this or any other point; one presumes, they do not, since the form of British Passport is identical in most points with the Indian one. If so, we should not feel surprised if Mr. Horniman takes advantage of the facilities and leaves for India; he would certainly not be in a worse position, as his presence in India is already desperate enough. In that event he need fear no risk except the one already referred to as the authorities will find in most probability unable to prosecute him as his conduct would not constitute any breach to Passport Rules as they stand now.

In this connection it is of interest to note that the present Passport Rules are a distinct improvement on the previous ones. Since the Armistice, the Passport restrictions have been relaxed a good deal. Whereas a specific endorsement available for a single journey only was granted, on a passport for merely an empire-wide one and available for as many journeys as could be made during the validity of the passport has been substituted, for some time past. The Government however, need claim no credit for the leniency of the nature of the rules. Other foreign Governments have similarly amended their Regulations. France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium have dispensed with the necessity of taking the visa of each of the Consular representatives of these countries on the passport of a British subject. This means that a person with a British Passport, without an endorsement for any of these countries could leave for it whether Government like him to enter that country or no.

In order to enable your readers to judge as to what Sir M. Lloyd's reference to the Passport Rules in deciding one's being a fit person to receive a passport, comes to, I may mention that the usual procedure to take out a passport is to apply for one in the prescribed form which has to be certified by a Justice of the Peace, Political Officer, a Magistrate, Police Officer or below the rank of Superintendent or Notary Public resident in India, to complete it. We shall take the case of a man, who makes such an application, being duly certified by the prescribed certifying person to be a fit and a proper person to receive a passport, for say, Germany. The man has valid business reasons for proceeding to that country. But the Government refuse him a passport, because they consider him to be an "undesirable person," politically. Now, one should like to know, if the J. P. Magistrate, etc., who certifies the declaration made by that man, is to be prosecuted for making a false declaration. If not, to a sane man, the Cautious Clause in the margin of the declaration form printed in impressive type and in red ink has no meaning; what in the name of common sense, the warning conveys? And still we know that persons whom Government regard they cannot grant a passport for Germany and so forth must have completed their forms of application for passport according to the Government requirements, before they applied for and were refused passports. If we have doubts the truth of this we will do well to refer to the files of the "Chronicle" in the columns of which the correspondence re: his passport for Germany was published by Swami Satya Deo, some time back.

I shall conclude by mentioning one more fact that matters in deciding a person's being "desirable" or otherwise. Much depends on the status of the Passport Issuing Authority. If for instance, the Bombay Passport Officer happens to be a civilian (like Mr. Dow) belonging to a senior grade of the service, there is less fear of his being bullied into taking an ultra-reactionary view of things, if he insists on taking a rational one. This is not possible in the case of the Official happening to be of a subordinate rank. I do not, however, mean to suggest that the judgment of the Official is a dispassionate one. I only emphasise

"FALSE IDEAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As your readerette under the heading "False Ideas" is calculated to mislead the ignorant, I have written the following few lines which I trust you will be fair enough to insert in your next issue. You say that according to the Quran-Sharif no good man can be called a Kafir. This is not true. The word Kafir means a liar of the truth and the Quran applies the term to polytheists and idolaters, no matter how good and pious they might be. It says "They misbelieve who say 'Verily God is the third of three.' Here all Trinitarians are called Kafirs. In the following verse idolaters are called infidels: 'Whoever with the true God, shall invoke another god shall surely be brought to an account before his Lord, verily the infidels shall not prosper.'"

The first essential of Islam is belief in the unity of God and all the prophets. Good words without this belief are rewarded, but they cannot save a man's soul. "Whoever, followeth any other religion than Islam, it shall not be accepted of him, and at the last day he shall be of those who perish." The Bible says the same thing. "And this is eternal life that they might know thee to be the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

The text cited by you simply means that if a Jew, a Christian or a follower of any other religion accepts Islam, he shall not be excluded from salvation, as the words that follow imply "Whoever believeth in God and the last day and doth what is right."

We are commanded over and over to believe not only in God, but also in His prophet; for you cannot separate the latter from the former.

If a true believer sins, he may be pardoned or punished in proportion to his sins, but polytheists and idolaters shall not be forgiven unless they repent in this world.

Idolatry is the greatest of all sins and unpardonable. A Unitarian who commits a sin becomes an offender, but an idolater is a rebel against God, and east is the difference between a rebel and a transgressor.

The Quran says "Verily God pardons not associating aught with Him, but He pardons anything short of that, to whomsoever He pleased, but he who associates aught with Him, he has devised a mighty sin."

If Mr. Gandhi believes in the only true God and His prophets and hates idolatry he will be entitled to everlasting life. But if he be an idolater, his condition on the last day will be far worse than that of the greatest sinner who is a believer.

Will Mr. Gandhi be kind enough to inform the world whether he worships idols or not. If he hates idolatry, he should demand it in the strongest terms at his command and do his level best to free India from this abominable evil.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp Poonja, April 5.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to find that the general policy of Bandra is taking interest in Municipal affairs as is evident from the letter of Mr. M. B. Savant in your issue of the 7th instant. I do not know if the Bombay Municipality would like the idea of the Bandra Municipality utilizing drinking water for street watering purposes. Since the water supply rate was allowed to the Bandra Municipality for supplying drinking water to the residents and not for other purposes. There were Persian Wheels on the road near Chimbai as well as in other places which supplied water for laying the dust of the roads. The road watering started in the early morning reducing the pressure thereby, and the people cannot get water for drinking and ablution. When Mr. Agashe was the Water Engineer, he studied carefully the wants of the different localities and even though the pressure supplied was then much less than what is given now, the second story towns of places like Tata's blocks always received water.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. TANKHAD.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL FUND

A meeting of the Educational Funds and Education Co-operative Societies was held on Sunday the 6th instant at the office of the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay Branch. Prof. H. L. Kaji being in the chair. Representatives of more than a dozen Funds and Societies attended. Views and experiences of different workers were exchanged. After an interesting discussion the meeting adopted the following conclusions:

1. A declaration from every applicant for help for educational purposes from such funds must be insisted on indicating the funds from which such help is already received or expected and stating the amount of help he receives from them.

2. Secretaries of Educational Funds must not be content with such declarations only but must satisfy themselves by inquiry from the Secretaries of other Funds of the same Community.

(3) In funds, not of a communal type, the Secretary must inquire of the leaders of the community which the applicant for help belongs to as to the amount of help, if any which he gets from his community funds.

(4) Unless in the case of Trust Deeds which do not permit easily of alterations in their rules, the system of helping students by giving them loans should be adopted wherever possible and scholarships in the nature of the studentship should be avoided.

(5) Where the loan system is introduced, care should be taken to have a regular agreement and later on a bond for the consolidated amount of debt to the Fund or Society should be taken and at least two sureties must be insisted upon.

(6) It is also desirable to insure the lives of the students who are thus helped so as to safeguard the interests of the sureties in the event of early death.

(7) In order to facilitate insurance, a Co-operative Insurance Society would be very desirable; but till such a society can be organised, the work of securing Educational Funds might well form an Agency or Company.

The meeting invites the attention of the secretaries and office bearers of all Educational Funds to the conclusions they arrived at as a result of discussion and exchange of views.

the fact that, albeit a bureaucrat he is capable of being a not unimportant factor in the whole affair; which we are bound to admit in fairness to him.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSPORT HOLDER.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Events for one year with a full chance sketch costs Rs. 1 only. First part (the region) etc., costs Rs. 10 only. State time a day of either birth or of writing letter. M. Flaud A. Soris writes from Nuwara Elipalayam, "I have also tried another Astrology in Holland but I had not, in my lifetime, experienced a better Astrology." Then you apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL MALL, Vizagapatnam.

K1010



Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid; the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

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is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

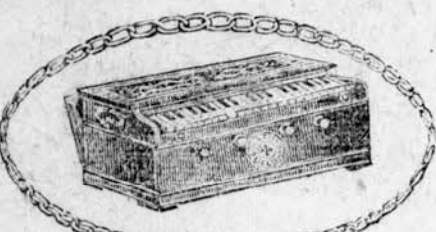
A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURY'S LIMITED,
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Mrs.
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

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DR. S. RANGASWAMI. IYENGAR.

The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the disease "Diabetes" may not lose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—
Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay. 'Sugar was found Nil' which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, opp. Post Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

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INDIAN ARMS ACT.

RECENT ALTERATIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay sends the following:—

Under the amended Indian Arms Rules, which came into force on the 1st January of this year, the exemptions of the persons mentioned in the list given below, who were exempted under Schedule I of the Rules of 1920, have been withdrawn. Provided however they make an application before the 30th June, 1924, these persons will be granted five licenses, valid for the life time of the licensee, for any arms now in their possession.

In the case of title holders, this privilege can be claimed only by persons who received their titles before 1st January 1920:—

- (1) Members of any Order of Knighthood.
- (2) Persons holding the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.
- (3) Persons holding titles conferred or recognised by the Governor General in Council.
- (4) Persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government.
- (5) Persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
- (6) Retired officers (other than retired subordinate, warrant, petty and non-commissioned officers) of the Royal Navy and retired British and Indian officers within the meaning of section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt, as such, of a pension.
- (7) Landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee designated for exemption in any list issued on this behalf by a local Government.

(8) All persons who before the first day of January 1920 had been admitted as members of the Distinguished Service Order, the Imperial Service Order, the Indian Order of Merit or the Order of British India, or had been awarded the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Distinguished Flying Medal, the Long Service Good Conduct Medal, the Volunteer Decoration, the King's Police Medal, the Volunteer Long Service Medal, or the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

(9) Such of the 2nd and 3rd class Sardars of the Deccan, of the 2nd class Sardars of Gujarat and of the Mewasi Chieftains of the Bombay Presidency as were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, and Meherban Pathisingh Gunasingh, the Chieftain of Chikhali.

The following persons and classes of persons are still exempted under Schedule I from the prohibition of going armed and possessing arms without license, but are required by the new Rules to register any fire arms and ammunition in their possession in the manner indicated below:—

His Excellency the Governor, Members of the Executive Council of the Governor, Ministers and Members of the Indian Legislature, the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court, the Commissioner in Sind, the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioners of Sind.

- (2) (a) Every Ruling Prince or Chief.
- (b) Such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned on the occasion of his or their entering, passing through, or residing in British India with his or their retinues to such members as may in such case be agreed to by the Political Officer concerned, under the special or general orders of:—

(i) The Government of India.

(ii) A Local Government in respect of Ruling Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with that Government.

(3) All officials of Indian States passing through British India on duty.

(4) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab, whose title has been conferred or recognised by Government and every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor and Knight of any Order established by the Crown.

(5) Every Consul and Consular Agent.

(6) The First Class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States, the First Class Sardars of Gujarat, and such number of their retinues as the Government of Bombay may designate.

(7) Such members of the Talpur family and Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate.

(8) Every officer holding a Commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces or of Indian State Forces or of the Indian Territorial Force, every person enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of His Majesty's Regular Forces including a Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant who is an instructor of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force.

This exemption applies only to one single barrel rifle of 303 bore used solely for match-shooting purposes.

(9) Every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces who is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Commanding Officer.

This exemption applies to such arms, if any, as are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the officer commanding the unit.

(10) Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government or the Commanding Officer.

Copies of the Indian Arms Act containing the revised Rules and schedules can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Poona, price annas eight.

Your Back warns you



"Every Picture tells a Story."

Any stubborn pain in the small of the back is good cause to suspect weak kidneys, for that is just where the kidneys are, the natural spot for kidney pains.

Heavy, throbbing backache and sharp twinges when you stop, bend or give your back a sudden twist, tell you of inflamed kidneys; kidneys sore, overworked and tired.

The kidneys have enough to do when you are in good health to filter the blood free of uric acid, poisons, colds, fevers, overwork or excesses of any sort, congest and overwork the kidneys. Unless promptly relieved what was at first a simple inflammation, will turn in time to gravel, dropsy, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or some chronic form of kidney disease.

Suspect weak kidneys if the urine is disordered. Look also for head-aches, dizzy spells, constant tired feelings and nervousness.

Then if your kidneys are weak, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. The remedy that has been curing weak kidneys for over fifty years.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge.

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; doing that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture', and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Scabies, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.



G. I. P. WORKSHOP MEN.

AGENT'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a circular letter signed by Mr. Jhabvala regarding the discharge of labour from the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga. This manifesto, I believe, has been circulated to the press in Bombay in the hope that it will receive wide publicity.

2. Those of your readers who are accustomed to peruse your correspondence columns will remember the occasion of the recent strike when the G. I. P. Railway was criticised by certain public men because of its non-recognition of certain trade unions. It is unnecessary to recapitulate either the contents of these letters or mine in reply, but I think your readers will probably remember that it was demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the desire of the gentlemen in question—shared apparently by Mr. Jhabvala and the Members of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union—was to continue to exploit the tax-payer by the adoption of a 'canny' policy in the workshops.

3. Curiously enough shortly after this correspondence, evidence, from an entirely impartial source, showing that the output per man at the Matunga shops is about half what it ought to be, even judged by the somewhat low standard, in the neighbouring shops, came into my hands. Accordingly I decided—as was my duty—to reduce the labour strength at the Matunga shops to a figure slightly above the numbers required to give the present output with a reasonable day's effort. To this Mr. Jhabvala took exception on grounds which no doubt appeared to him good, but which appeared to me to be fundamentally unsound. I, therefore, communicated to him my reasons for the action I was taking; and it will probably clear the issue in the minds of those of the Bombay public who may read Mr. Jhabvala's letter, if I send you a copy of my letter to that gentleman.

4. Bearing in mind that the public is the tax-payer and the tax-payer is the public, I have not the least doubt that it will support the action taken by the G. I. P. Railway Administration.

5. I may add that, speaking generally, employees, who are incapacitated for further work by accident while in the service of the Company receive generous compensation on a scale which is far above that laid down in the Workmen's Compensation Act, now the law of the land; others, who serve for long periods have their Provident Fund and gratuity—to the former of which the Railway makes a contribution of Re. 1 to every Re. 1 subscribed by the workman himself.

6. There are few employers in India who treat their staff with the same consideration and generosity as do the Railways; and it is, I fear, this generosity which has led to ill-judged attempts to take advantage of a humane employer.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. MCLEAN,
Agent.

Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, April 8th.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to above:—

"G. I. P. Railway Company,
Agent's Office,
BOMBAY.
28th March, 1924.

COPY:
The Secretary,
G. I. P. Railway Union,
Workmen's Institute,
Poibardi, PAREL.

Dear Sir,
I have received your letter of the 25th March, 1924, in which you recommend as regards Matunga:—
(1)—That the man should not be discharged.
(2)—That they may be discharged only under compulsion such as of their practising idleness, disability, etc.
(3)—That all the men may be compelled to do shorter duties i.e. shorter number of hours of work.

(4)—That Saturday may be a closed day till I find it necessary or desirable to continue as now.

2. Your letter is by way of a protest against a reduction in the number of employees now being carried through at the Matunga Workshops. For your information I note the reasons—Matunga is the most modern and best equipped Carriage and Wagon Shop in India. Accordingly the output per man should be higher than is found on other Railways. In point of fact the output per man at Matunga is about half of the output per man of other shops in India working under much more disadvantageous conditions than Matunga. It is in this situation that I find new ones have been in force now for some years, and, in-

deed there has been a consistent fall in output per man during the years since the War and this fall in output has been accompanied by indiscipline and fighting strikes. The present output from Matunga can be produced without difficulty by half of the amount of labour hitherto employed, and accordingly labour is being reduced to the number required to maintain this rate of output on the basis of a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

4. The men are not being, as you suggest, victimised; they are paying the price of consistent abatement from duty and non-co-operation with their employers; though apparently still desiring to continue in employment and draw pay.

5. I do not know under whose advice they have been persuaded to adopt this policy, but it is ending now as it must always end—in the employer putting his house in order. The actions of the men have been an intolerable drain on the finances of the G. I. P. Railway and this can no longer continue.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. MCLEAN,
Agent."

COOPERATIVE PHILANTHROPY AND KHADI DEVELOPMENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an admitted fact that the development of khadi movement will enable hundreds of starving people of India, to make a living if the movement is based on the mutual benefit system of co-operative Philanthropy which is quite different from the existing system of Co-operative Credit Societies. This working system is most useful for non-Credit Societies. Hence, I assure the followers of Shri Mahatma Gandhi that in the event of their rendering every possible assistance to bring this pioneer movement to a success, a guaranteed sale of eight lakhs of yards of khadi cloth, worth about five lakhs of rupees a year, will be effected, by the promoters of the non-official Industrial Co-operative Society. It would appear at first sight a strange statement but a little reflection will convince any critic that the estimate of eight lakhs of khadi cloth in the city of Bombay and suburbs during the course of a year, even supposing five per cent. of the total population are using an average sixteen yards of khadi cloth per head, per annum, is not excessive, if khadi cloth can be sold on the monthly instalment system to shareholding members and entrance fee members. Timely help and patronage are essential.—Yours, etc.,
NARAYEN RAO KULKARNY.

The Secretary, Calcutta Industrial Club, writes:—

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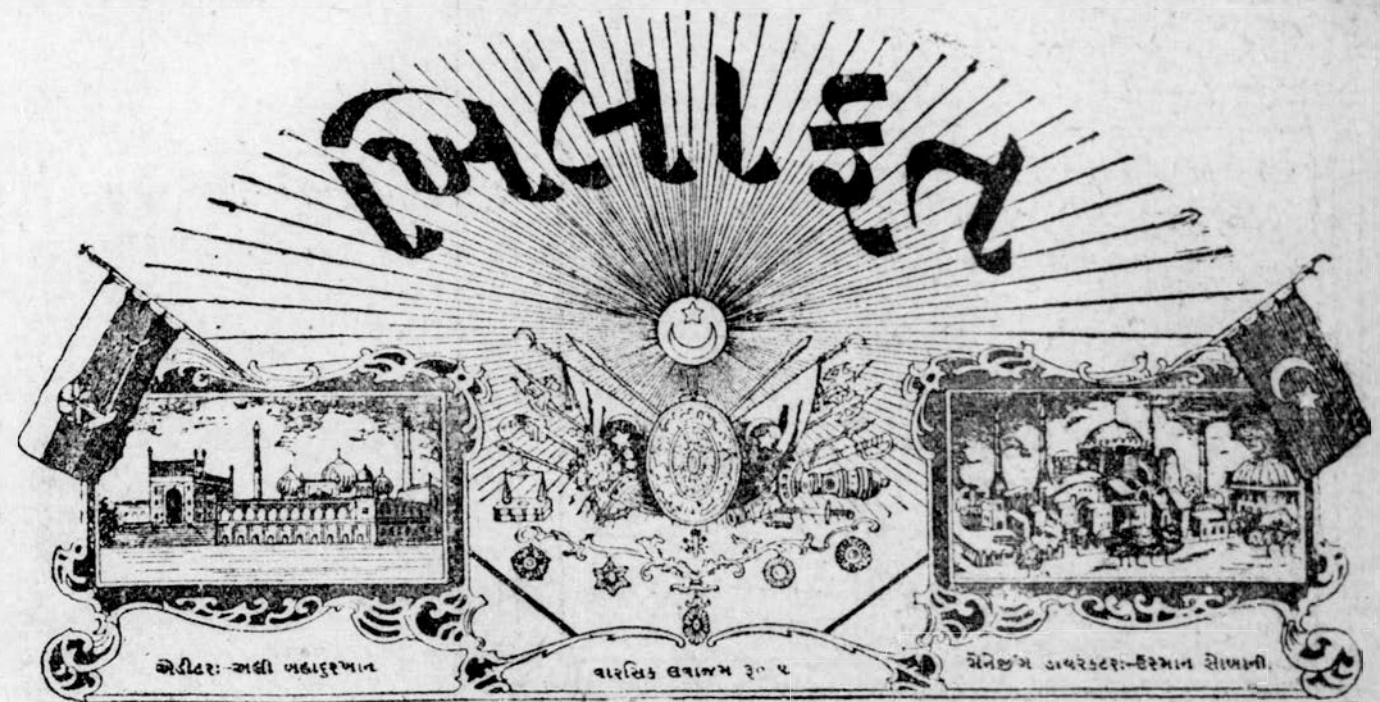
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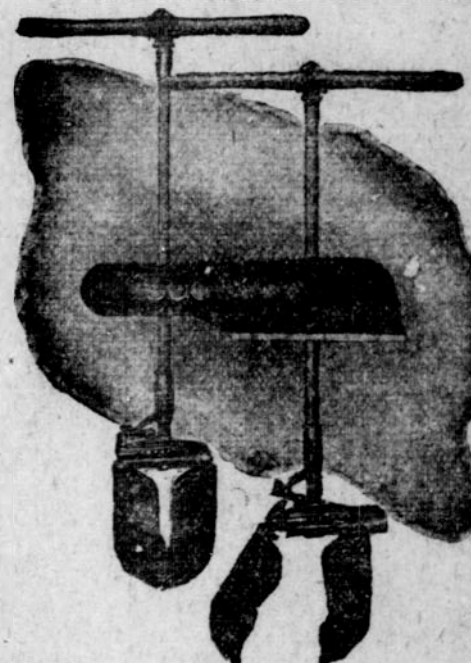
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